

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND

China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. LXV.]

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BIRTHS.

On April 19th, at Woosung, the wife of ROBERT H. COX, F.R.C.S.I., of a daughter.
On April 21st, at Seattle, U.S.A., the wife of JAMES R. HARGREAVES, of a daughter.
On April 22nd, at Shanghai, the wife of SIMON A. LEVY, of a daughter.
On April 19th, at Shanghai, the wife of GEO. MARCAL, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On April 18th at Shanghai, JOHN ALEXANDER DOBBIE, to FANNY EVELINE, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edney Page, Shanghai.
On April 19th, at Shanghai, WILLIAM MARTIN, to WILLIAMINA FITHIE KOBE, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Robb, Shanghai.

DEATHS.

On April 26th, at the Government Civil Hospital, HANS BENNING JUST, C.E., of Copenhagen.
On April 15th, at Shanghai, DAVID MARTIN, late Captain China Navigation Company, aged 69 years.
On April 15th, whilst on his way home per P. & O. S. Macedonia, WILLIAM WOOLLY KING (Shanghai), aged 67 years.
At the Peak Hospital on Sunday the 28th inst., from appendicitis, PAUL TREGILLUS, (partner with H. Stephens in the firm of Howard & Co.) Aged 27.

Hongkong Weekly Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The German Mail of 26th March arrived per the s.s. Bayern, on Wednesday, the 24th instant, and the French Mail is due to arrive per the s.s. Tourane, to-morrow.

FAR EASTERN NEWS.

Hall & Holt's Ltd. of Shanghai have paid a twelve-and-a-half-per-cent dividend, and carried forward \$15,000.

The Gazette notifies for general information that memorials of re-entry by the Government of Lantau Island: Demarcation District 301: Lot Nos. 153 and 156, have been registered according to law.

The Chinese Government, on April 18 h, paid over fifty five thousand taels (?) to the British Minister, being the second instalment of the Tibetan indemnity. The third instalment is to be paid towards the end of this year.

The dispute between a Japanese fishing Company in Liaotung and the Chinese fishing guild in Kaiping, is expected to result in diplomatic negotiations. The authorities concerned are now investigating the matter.

The Consular Body at Shanghai has made common cause with the Municipal Council with regard to the latest likin imposition on cattle for the Shanghai butchers. The Consuls are protesting against it to the Chinese authorities.

A Russo-Chinese Mixed Court and a joint police administration are being established at Harbin. Foreign defendants are to be delivered to Consuls to whom they belong, only those of non-treaty countries being tried in the Mixed Court.

The Chinese Board of Agriculture and Commerce has instructed Viceroys and Governors that they should make investigation into the various mines in the provinces and make minute reports so as to prevent foreign aggression on them.

A Daily Press telegram dated Singapore, April 27th, said: Sir Matthew Nathan and his aide-de camp, on leaving the Delta to go ashore at Penang, entered a sampan, which capsized and threw both of them into the water. They were rescued, none the worse.

Dr. Gilbert Reid, as chief Director of the International Institute, Mr. A. McLeod Sir Haviland de Saussure, and a number of consuls attended a complimentary dinner at Shanghai given to Viceroy Shum, "prior to his departure for Szechuan." Shum is reported to have expressed "much good will."

The Chinese Government has directed Yang Chu, Chinese Minister at Tokyo, to sound the Japanese Government as to whether it intends to restore the Fushun collieries or not. According to the Peking and Tientsin Times the Minister has replied that the Japanese Government has no intention of restoring them, and that should China insist on their restoration, the negotiations will be very difficult.

At the Supreme Court on April 19th the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., made a motion before his Honour the Chief Justice that Mr. Paul Mary Hodgson, be approved and admitted to practise at that Court as a solicitor. Mr. Hodgson was admitted to be a solicitor for the Supreme Court of Judicature in England on 14th March, 1905, and afterwards practised at Teignmouth. The Chief Justice welcomed Mr. Hodgson and enrolled him.

A coolie, who had a grudge against a woman contrived a very pretty plot to get her into trouble. He placed a certain amount of opium in her house and then gave information against her to the excise authorities. The plot however was discovered and the coolie found himself in the hands of the law. Brought before his Worship on a charge of conspiracy, he was remanded at the request of Mr. C. D. Thomson, who appeared for his defence.

A man living near Kansawa purchased a small image of Kwannon for Y15 at a sale held by second-hand furniture and curio dealers from Tokyo, Kyoto and Osaka. The image subsequently proved to be made of solid gold being valued at about Y2,000. It is stated that the idol has some verses in Tibetan characters inscribed on the back, and altogether it is looked upon as a rare and valuable curio.

It is reported in the native papers that the representative of a certain British Syndicate is now in Peking offering to lend to the Yuchuanpu a large sum of money to build railways, and that beyond demanding the sole right to contract for the materials to construct the railways and to provide the engineers to build them, the Syndicate will not interfere in any way with the control and policy of the railways.

Nanking letter states that a fisherman, while dragging his nets over the Canal at Tungshayuen inside the Eastern part of Nanking city, to his surprise brought up a quantity of rifle cartridges. A further search revealed more of them making a total "find" of over 1,290 of three different calibres. The authorities were immediately notified and it is suspected that the contraband was "cached" by Anti-monarchists in preparation for a proposed emeute in the future.

A sensational case of swindling has just been reported to the police and as a result two arrests have been made. A respectable Chinese gentleman, having been informed of a house to be sold at a remarkably low price, obtained \$10,000 to complete the purchase and on proceeding to the meeting place, a house in Giga Street, was offered the usual cup of tea. This was drugged, and the victim was enticed to participate in a gambling scheme in the course of which he was relieved of his money.

The British Consul at Changsha, Capital of Hunan, has written to Governor Chen stating that from advices received from the missions at Hwangtan it appears that some natives in that district have printed a pamphlet entitled "Jen Jen Yao Kau" or "Everyman's Book," concerning the foreign missionaries there. The author of the pamphlet accuses the missionaries of being responsible for all anti-Christian outrages in China, and advises people not to listen to their false preaching. In order to prevent disturbances, H. E. Chen has been requested to take immediate action to suppress the pamphlet. Governor Chen has issued circular instructions to all the magistrates in Hunan to arrest bad characters and protect foreign missionaries.

Our obituary column has an announcement of the death of Mr. W. W. King, who commercially has been known in China for considerably over forty years. He went to Shanghai in March 1863 to the house of Shaw Brothers & Co. With them he remained until their dissolution in 1880, when, he started business on his own account. He was on his way to see about the establishment of the firm of King, Simpson and Ramsay in London. Forty years ago he was a rider of no mean ability and an actor of no mean merit, and for subsequent years amongst the snipe was mightily handy with his double-barrel. And his hand with his pen never forgot its cunning, as all Shanghai papers can testify. He could write pretty verse and most readable prose, and as a conversationist at a dinner table was ever acceptable. Cancer was the cause of death.

SIR MATTHEW NATHAN IN HONGKONG.

(Daily Press, 20th April.)

To-day the community bids farewell to His Excellency Sir MATTHEW NATHAN and tenders to him an Address, bearing many hundreds of signatures, testifying to their great appreciation of his abilities as well as to the high regard and esteem which all sections of this cosmopolitan community entertain for him, and their sincere regret at having to say "Farewell" so soon. For it is less than three years since His Excellency took over the reins of Government; but short as the period is, much has been accomplished under his wise direction to the permanent advantage of the Colony, and incidentally to the enhancement of Sir MATTHEW NATHAN's reputation as an able and far-seeing administrator. The qualities which have made His Excellency so popular in the Colony are well set forth in the Address—his singleness of purpose, his impartiality, his strength and ability, and the dignity with which he has maintained the office, combined with his unfailing courtesy and unbounded hospitality. The outstanding features of the administration are likewise enumerated, but to these we may make one or two additions.

What will give to Sir MATTHEW NATHAN's régime a special distinction in the annals of the Colony, we think, is the wise foresight which has characterised its most conspicuous achievements. To adopt the phraseology of the Address, "paramount among these stands out the Kowloon Railway which is to connect us with Canton and the railway system of China." In his first speech in the Colony His Excellency showed that he clearly perceived the great importance of this railway project, and his declaration that he ranked it among the foremost objects to be attained was a most welcome announcement inasmuch as it indicated that the plea of the China Association for the immediate construction of the line, at Government expense, if necessary, strongly supported as it was by Mr. MAY while administering the Government, had carried weight in the councils of the Colonial Office. Perhaps it was a recognition of the imperative necessity of constructing this railway which dictated the appointment of an officer of the Royal Engineers to the Governorship. It was a departure from previous practice. Though the Government of the Colony has often been temporarily administered by the officer commanding the troops in South China, Sir MATTHEW NATHAN, we believe, has the distinction of being the first army officer to hold the substantive appointment. In a great commercial entrepôt such as Hongkong has become, this departure from tradition was not at first favourably regarded in the Colony, but time has shown that any fear on the score that the commercial would be subordinated to the military interests of the Colony has had no justification. For Sir MATTHEW NATHAN, as we have heard it wittily expressed, has been "remarkably civil." To his training as a Royal Engineer we are indebted for many good features of the administration, and notably the commencement of the railway work. The energy and perseverance His Excellency has shown in connection with the advancement of this important work, conceived in the commercial interests of the Colony, we are all proud to acknowledge.

In further illustration of the foresight which has characterised the administration now closing, we may point to the other excellent work which has been accomplished in the Peninsular territory during the last two years—the improvement of the

main thoroughfares in Kowloon and the road communications of the hinterland, the prosecution of the waterworks, and in other directions calculated to lead to that development which the Governor has been eager to encourage. Most of us have been accustomed to regard the New Territory as having value mainly from the military point of view—it was in fact acquired because of its necessity "for the proper defence and protection of the Colony"—but it is worth bearing in mind that the keen interest evinced by our Soldier-Governor in the territory has been prompted by a perception of its future importance to the Colony as an industrial centre. There are doubtless among those who take more than a passing interest in affairs, many who will not have forgotten a little warning to which His Excellency gave utterance a couple of years ago in the Legislative Council Chamber. "With the increase of Dock accommodation in the Far East and the construction of railways to the Twenty Ports," said His Excellency, "this Colony cannot always hope to maintain its past trade preponderance. If it is to advance as it has hitherto advanced it will have to take full advantage for industrial purposes of the nearly inexhaustible supply of cheap labour that can be attracted to it, and the convenient sites for carrying on manufacturing businesses which exist in the New Territories." Since those words were spoken much has been done in that direction, and there are many healthy indications of future development. It may be, as His Excellency at the time observed, that it is not greatly in the power of the Government to stimulate industries, but the good will of the Government, and its readiness to do whatever it can to encourage the starting of industrial enterprises goes far to bring about the result desired.

We would refer again to the words of the Governor quoted in the preceding paragraph as suggesting another important achievement in the future interests of the Colony during Sir MATTHEW NATHAN's régime. It finds no place in the public address, and perhaps could not properly be included therein, as the public have not been fully informed of the reasons for the act, either by the Colonial or the Imperial Government, and there is little more than the apparently inadvertent publication of the matter by the Chinese authorities on which to base conclusions. When His Excellency alluded to the danger threatening the Colony's trade from the construction of railways to the Twenty ports, there was probably in his mind an apprehension of danger from possible developments in the neighbourhood of Canton. As soon as the American concession for the construction of the great trunk line of railway from Hankow to Canton was known to be passing into the hands of Belgian financiers, it was not only the Chinese of the provinces through which the route lay who began to feel uneasy about the future and to have presentiments that behind this apparently harmless exchange of financial interests stood a Power bent on territorial aggrandisement. The construction of that line under such auspices would have menaced the commercial and political prestige of the Colony of Hongkong, and when the Hongkong Government undertook to lend the Wuchang Viceroy the whole sum necessary to redeem the concession, everyone recognised the business acumen and diplomacy shown in the arrangement. The effect of it has been to conserve for many years yet the commercial interests of the Colony which Sir MATTHEW NATHAN perceived were imperilled by such projects as the one referred to, and, until anything

is officially published to prove the contrary, the public will attribute to him the full credit for the achievement.

When therefore the community testifies in the address to its assurance that in whatever part of the Empire His Excellency may be called upon to serve, its interests and traditions, in his hands, will always be securely guarded and maintained, they do not subscribe to a mere platitude. The features of the administration we have dwelt upon supply some striking reasons for this faith, over and above that thorough grasp of the details of administration which have served so well to keep the public services up to a high standard of efficiency. Equally well-grounded and sincere is the wish that His Excellency had been permitted to remain longer in the Colony to guide and encourage towards completion the many interests which have developed or progressed under his care; but as the Colonial Office has willed his departure for a larger sphere of activity, it only remains for us to re-echo the general regret and to congratulate the Colony of Natal on its good fortune in securing at the head of its affairs a man of the calibre of Sir MATTHEW NATHAN.

DISARMAMENT.

(Daily Press 22nd April.)

Although the majority of thinking men in England are disposed to look upon the proposals of the present Ministry for a general reduction of armaments, which they purpose to submit to the forthcoming Peace Congress at the Hague, as little better than quixotic, they have been equally well disposed to throw no obstacles in the way of fair discussion; and certainly do not desire that there should appear to be any divergence of opinion on the part of Great Britain as to the needlessness under present conditions of keeping up a huge military display. It is quite evident that if such a proposition as a general disarmament is ever to take place the present is marked out as the most suitable period for its inception. Moved by the force of circumstances than in consequence of any pre-arranged policy, Europe has passed into a stage which may be almost called in mathematical language one of stable equilibrium. There is little or nothing to rectify in the outlines, and there are few dangerous internal strains to be provided against. France is France, Italy is Italy, Spain is Spain. Russia is now convinced that aggression westward is out of the question, and that she will have quite sufficient to occupy all her reserve force in assimilating what she already has. Austro-Hungary is in like measure more bent on assimilating her Teutonic, Magyar and Slavonic populations than in looking out for still more discordant elements; while the smaller states are only desirous of being left in quiet. Of England it need hardly be said that she has no ambitious projects in Europe, nor any desire to meddle in her neighbours' affairs. This is no new determination on her part; any of her previous interferences on the continent having been brought about entirely against her own will, and always ending in her voluntary retirement, and withdrawal without any indemnity or recompense of any sort asked or given. Instinctively, since the withdrawal of HENRY VI from his father's conquests in France, this has been the policy of England, who throughout has felt that continental conquests, even if successful, yet were not consistent with her other aspirations, and could only be permanent with an entire change of her own

home administration. The only possible objector, then, at the present moment, to taking the question of disarmament into consideration, can come from Germany, and Germany has not concealed her dislike to the proposal. Without Germany's wholehearted acquiescence in the proposition, it is felt by all the other Powers principally interested in the preservation of peace, that its discussion is in itself dangerous; and far more likely to bring about misunderstandings than the present highly unsatisfactory conditions of armed neutrality. This has seemed so self-evident to the other Powers that one and all have refrained from joining in the movement, and many of them are none too well pleased that an inexperienced and sentimental body like the present English Cabinet, none of whom have had any previous training in affairs, should have the hard-hood to rush in to a matter where so much delicacy and knowledge is required. That Germany is not yet in the mood to be, as she supposes is intended, dictated to by her neighbours in Europe, is evident to any one carefully following the present current of affairs. Most of the other Powers are prepared at the moment to sympathise with France in her recent trouble in Morocco. Apparently to show the little regard for France displayed by a powerful faction in that state a Frenchman, who seems to have been perfectly inoffensive, was set upon and murdered almost in the very streets of the Capital. As no adequate reparation has been even offered, France, has deemed it right to demand a material indemnity, which Morocco refuses, and which France determines to enforce. It is not usual in these affairs for other Powers to interfere, unless some preposterous demand has been made or other nations' interests have been interfered with, which in the present case does not seem to have occurred, the Powers generally quite coinciding with the French claims. Germany has had the grace to acknowledge this. Lately Prince von Buxlow has been somewhat studiously announcing that Moroccan affairs do not interest Germany. So far so good;—there has not been any disposition on the part of any of the Powers to question Germany's sincerity, or to refuse to acknowledge Germany's interest. France has, however, consistently claimed that Germany's interests were not paramount, and that Power after forcing things to a Conference finally acknowledged this. The other Powers in this particular case have not found it necessary to make any special remark with regard to the demands of France, and Germany has so far coincided in their views that she also has allowed her consent. Had she objected it was, of course, quite within her rights to state her ideas. She has on the contrary rather gone out of her way to assure France that she will use her influence with the Court of Morocco to induce it to accede to the latter's demands, and France not unnaturally resents this apparent piece of patronage. The difficulty in the matter is enhanced by the consideration that Germany is on such a subject the most touchy of the nations, and a matter of no consequence to the world at large, and of really no importance to either of the nations concerned, has thus by a few indiscreet words been apparently made to assume a gravity which really does not belong to it. Now, if in a comparatively minor discussion, a single, probably unintentional, turn in a sentence has thus been sufficient to bring about a couple of days' uneasiness throughout Europe, how much more likely is the discussion of such delicate matters as the

necessity on the reverse of the armaments of the chief states of Europe to lead to mutual recriminations! Who, after all, is to be judge of the propriety of a nation's armaments? And without some qualified expert to decide, how is it to be known, whether or not, a nation is keeping to the tenour of her agreement? Yet, if there be no court of appeal on the question of what is or what is not a reasonable armament, it is inconceivable that a simple declaration of disarmament could be in any way binding. This is the sort of thing that His Majesty's Ministers propose to bring under discussion within the next couple of months. It is, of course, possible that the common sense of Europe will take care that the representatives will one and all refrain from giving offence to their neighbours, but in that case the Conference is little likely to have any practical result. A more serious consideration is that while the other Powers have been merely playing with the question, our not overwise ministers have been proving their sincerity by dangerously reducing our own armaments, and not only reducing them actually but increasing the difficulty of again bringing them up to the effective point. This is a dangerous game to play, but *quos Deus vult perdere prius dementat*, is a saw the proof of which the world has more than once had occasion to recognise. Luck rather than judgment has on former occasions proved kind to England, but providence may be tried once too often. We may have to pay too dearly for our whistle, even if it be so beautiful and unique an instrument as the assured peace of Europe.

FOREIGN REACTIONARIES IN CHINA.

(Daily Press, 23rd April.)

Our Shanghai correspondent, a week ago, telegraphed that the punishment of the "cangue" had been inflicted, and that the Magistrate had at the same time announced that the punishment of "bambooing" would be resumed. Both are peculiarly Chinese methods of punishing criminals, and both were abandoned, at Shanghai only, when the Imperial Edict concerned with penal reform was promulgated. This announcement of their resumption takes us back to beginnings. One of the few items of Chinese domestic policy with which foreigners have been most insistent to interfere, and with which, in Treaty Ports, they have diligently and firmly interfered, has been China's treatment of her criminals. The chief, if not the only, reason for the institution and existence of the Mixed Courts was and has been that foreigners were determined to check, under their own noses if nowhere else, what they were pleased to call native judicial brutality and native cruelty. The Chinaman's inhumanity to Chinaman made them mourn; nothing if not humane, the foreigners in China recognised as their foremost mission and duty the task of teaching the Chinese milder methods of dealing with offenders against society. The native Magistrate of the Mixed Court is Justice personified; the foreign Assessor who sits beside him is first and foremost the incarnation of that Mercy with which foreign humanity wishes to temper Justice. Of course we do not overlook the fact that it may be his duty to reverse roles occasionally; if the Magistrate were to show signs of venal indulgence to an evilly-disposed compatriot, the Assessor would suggest a sentence more commensurate to the crime and the needs of the case. But in theory and in fact, we believe the Assessor's original intention was as

first indicated. It may be imagined, therefore, that when such barbarous forms of punishment as the "cangue" and the "bamboo" were renounced by the Chinese authorities in consequence of the Peking pronouncement, all the foreigners of the Northern port would give thanks with contracted palms. Some of them did manifest satisfaction, and their sentimental brethren overseas on receipt of the news rejoiced with them over this symptom of reform. It is to be expected, likewise, that the news telegraphed by our correspondent, of the moral retrogression involved by the resumption of old methods, would occasion disappointment and disapproval. Doubtless some has been expressed, but if so, we have not noted it. We find the leading journal of the Model Settlement stating that "general satisfaction will be felt" with the reintroduction of these uncivilized methods of justice, and congratulating the T'otai "on taking this salutary step to cope with the increasing lawlessness noticeable in the Settlement." Logically, if lawlessness increases still more, they may go on to advocate methods even more barbarous; but we are not concerned with that. It is sufficient for the present to consider this apparent revulsion of sentiment on the part of the humane foreign residents of Shanghai. We know that communities shocked by crime sometimes get excited, and thirst to "revange" rather than to "avenge" it. On this point, the pious but not always correct Crabb says that the act of avenging, though attended with the infliction of pain, is oftentimes an act of humanity as well as of justice; none suffer but those who deserve to; it is the act of God Himself; whereas "revenge" is the basest of all actions, and its spirit un-Christian. Are we to suppose that Shanghai's satisfaction with the Chinese reversion to Chinese penal practice betrays desertion of the Christian principles of humanity and mercy; that the ghost of Judge Lynch walks there; and that passion has usurped the place of reason? Certainly not; such an insult is remote from our intention. Our contemporary notes that "the result" of the temporary abandonment of Chinese methods "has been a steady increase of petty crime." Such a result, and they seem in no doubt as to its cause, was enough to warrant their re-antation. What the good people of Shanghai have recanted is not, we think, their professions of humanity, but their now recognized errors of sentimentalism. They have discovered, as their brethren at home have not, that Shanghai is not Utopia. The mollycoddling of criminals at home may have its effect some day; but the effect is not so immediately apparent as it was in a community like that of Shanghai. It was a mistake to relax the Chinese severity that alone impresses Chinese criminals, and the mistake should be frankly admitted. Our contemporary does not seem quite willing to go this length, however. It is uneasily conscious of the awkwardness of the dilemma, and it almost (we use the word in all kindness, having no alternative)—it almost shuffles. We quote:

It has been urged that both are degrading punishments and wholly repugnant to British principles. We are prepared to admit that no punishment *per se* is edifying; but provided that forms that are actually brutal or absolutely meaningless are avoided, the main object of punishment is achieved if it acts as a deterrent on crime. With regard to the two punishments in question the bamboo is not so far removed from the birch and the cat, used in British prisons, to call for comment. We may note in passing that, although it has not yet been revised at the Mixed Court,

there seems some prospect of this being done within a short time. The cangue is certainly not to be recommended for Utopia; but in the ideal state there is no need for physical punishment; as there is unlimited revenue and prisoners can be taken charge of by the Government and segregated from the community until they have been transformed into ideal citizens. In most countries, however, the State cannot afford this, the ideal, method of coping with crime. Here in China we are unfortunately confronted with a population which seems to understand the cangue, but fails wholly to appreciate other mild forms of punishment. The greatest good of the greatest number is, therefore, likely to be advanced by a temporary return to the punishment of the cangue, pending the elevation by gradual methods of China's criminal classes.

It is hard to kick against the pricks; to run with the hare and ride with the hunt; we refer now, not to our esteemed contemporary, but to the sentimentalists, the idealists, the Utopians, who forbid us to "cat" Hooligans or flog seriously misbehaving Rand coolies, or even to hang callous murderers. If it were only all in the divine name of Liberty, we could sympathise; but the same people are most prone to meddle with individual liberty in countless other ways. The communal majority for its own peace and preservation may not use repressive measures against the abnormal units who threaten it; but it must pass its one day a week in a certain inactive way out of respect for the superstitions of the minority. It must be serumized so that it can't convey disease, but it mustn't be punished so that it will not carry crime. Shanghaianders were recently so shocked by the way of a man with a wayward maid, that they were unable to be shocked by the way of his murderer with a revolver; and the soft tears of pity and relief that fell when mercy prevailed then, seem to have left their hearts harder and sterner for the time when there came "a steady increase of petty crime." Ah, well! we do not expect, and do not plead for, consistency. Experience as well as EMERSON teaches us to loathe the consistent man. But let us remember, as far as we can and as often as we can, that our lot is cast in a world of real flesh and blood, of thorns and roses, of crime and virtue; and strive to abandon first of all that sickly sentimentalism which, as with the anti-vivisection people, handicaps the fighter with disease, hinders the repression (not suppression) of crime, and makes the gardener's task Sisyphean by insisting on too much consideration for the weeds. Finally, it seems inevitable that in arguing against one thing we should over-emphasise its opposite. Tolerance is good, and mercy is good; but this sentimentalism that threatens to drown us all like a second Deluge is frightful. If our Ark should appear somewhat harsh in its outlines, it is nevertheless necessary to enter it, till the flood abates, and the Dove can be set a-wing once more.

NAVY LEAGUE AT SHANGHAI.

(Daily Press, April 24th.)

Two British bluejackets were talking in one of Hongkong's numerous drinkshops. Some one had mentioned the Formosan headhunters, apropos just what the historian ignores as irrelevant. "Wonder not mykes 'em collect 'eads," one sailorman said. "Eads aint no adjectival use to nobody." His companion, after a suitable interval for reflection, gulped the remaining contents of his glass, and advanced an hypothesis. "'Spect it's their 'obby, like," he remarked. We were reminded of this conversation when the report of the last annual general meeting of the Shang-

hai Branch of the Navy League came under our notice. Though admiring its principles and ambitions, we have never been able to realize what practical good the Navy League people could reasonably expect to accomplish, by founding branches in Far Eastern ports. That it was an Admiralty blunder to withdraw so many British ships from the China station many people out here were firmly convinced, and these people would approve when the local branches of the Navy League entered their protests and warnings. But we suppose that no people, not even the most enthusiastic of Navy Leaguers, ever expected results. There is the obvious retort that if nothing be ever attempted, nothing will ever be done; but there are some sorts of attempts to which that admirable aphorism scarcely applies. The zeal and enthusiasm of a body of holiday-makers combining in a Society for the Encouragement of Fair Weather would scarcely justify, to the most sanguine temperament, their incorporation; and the Navy League strikes us, at any rate so far as its operations in the Far East are concerned, as one of the supererogatory societies of that ilk.

At Shanghai we note that six gentlemen composed the annual general meeting, and that the report and accounts were taken as read. The Committee had fully paid off an overdraft connected with a Recreation Ground fund, by selling a portion of the land and over-drawing the League "Working" account to the extent of \$977 and cents nineteen. A member said he had meant to suggest at the meeting that a subscription be opened to pay off this sum; but the meagre attendance apparently nipped his enterprise in the bud. The Chairman told him the amount would be repaid from next year's subscriptions. When suggestions "with regard to the work of the League" were invited, the Chairman mentioned that there seemed very little prospect of the ground being used for recreation, as there was no navy at Shanghai and large men-of-war rarely came there. He might have added that on the rare occasions when they did, the shore-leave men had little time to spare for the recreation ground. There was some consolation however. The "work of the League" was not in peril, for "the land was a good investment, and they could sell it at considerable profit in the future." Is land speculation, therefore, the "work of the League?" We do not think so, after reading on. Another member suggested that it might be better to sell the land and "establish a Sailors' Rest in Shanghai." He also thought that the men might be allowed beer at the Rest, but spirits should not be sold. So the "work of the League" is to add to the drinking places of Shanghai—which are no fewer than at Hongkong—and to run a pseudo temperance canteen? There is more warrant for this assumption, as the Chairman, while pointing out that an attendance of six out of a membership of 150 was not sufficiently representative to decide so momentous a matter, went on to say that the Committee "had something of the sort in view; the question had been touched on." When we recall the patriotic speeches at the time of the inauguration of the Shanghai branch, the note of high endeavour that dominated the "Britons-never-never-shall-be-slaves" melody, we confess to a mild feeling of sympathetic regret that the proceedings of 1907 should partake so largely of the nature of anti-climax. Here we seem to have, instead of a dauntless Blue Water school, a discouraged Small Beer School—there is a

lack of spirit about the stipulation as to the liquors to be sold that must bring a blush to the true Nelsonic soul. The fate of the Shanghai Branch of the Navy League seems inglorious. Not theirs to sway public opinion in favour of a 'Three Power Standard, to fight for naval increments, or for the restoration of the prestige of the White Ensign in Far Eastern waters. Their enthusiasm has slipped into the funnel of indifference, and comes out at the small end with barely sufficient force to work a beer-pull. The gross of absentees are either greatly to be blamed, or why did they enrol their names, and why do they continue to subscribe? We might proceed to a psychological analysis of the motives that make men join societies pro-this and anti-that, but at the end of the discussion we should probably have to accept some hypothesis very like that of the sailor mentioned in the beginning of these comments, and "'spect it's their 'obby, like."

MISSING EARTHQUAKES.

(Daily Press, 25th April.)

It is characteristic of the perfection to which seismographic instruments have been carried that the recent series of great earthquakes which have shaken so much of the earth's surface have been marked by the instruments at all the chief seismological observatories of the world. In some cases information of earthquakes has thus been obtained before the news has been obtained in other ways, and by calculation of the distances and intensity of the shocks fairly approximate ideas have been formed of the actual localities of occurrence. Still after all the seismograph, like wireless telegraphy, lacks the power of indicating direction, so that these guesses, as they still must be denominated, though interesting, are to the seismologist intensely teasing, and afford him no real information that he can utilise. People, even geologists who ought to know better, are always apt to forget that some three-quarters of the surface of our globe is covered by the ocean, and there is no reason to suppose that the fact of any particular portion of our globe being converted by water renders it immune from seismic disturbance. It is of course the fact that the great majority of earthquakes occur along the fringes of the great mountain chains where the land supported by the interior of the mass forming the nucleus of our earth becomes unequal and under the action of gravity seeks a more stable equilibrium. Although here and there the ocean floor sinks into abyssal depths, and along the edges soundings rapidly increase, the even pressure of the water about decreases measurably the unequal strain, and it is probably safe to assume that for equal areas the ocean floor is less subject to seismic vibrations of great magnitude than the continental lands. Still the great recognised lines of seismic weakness plunge in part under the waters of ocean, and we have many reports from passing ships, that happened to be over the area of disturbance contemporaneously, of the occurrence of great submarine earthquakes. Another very curious and marked feature in the distribution of land and sea is that, if we describe a great circle approximately about England for a centre, we shall find that whereas on the home hemisphere the extent of ocean only exceeds that of land by about one-eleventh, if we take the other hemisphere, with a centre not far from New Zealand, we shall find that the stretch of ocean is, actually, more than eleven times the area of the land; the latter moreover

occurring in such widely separated patches as Patagonia, Australia, and the East India Islands, so that there is ample room for almost any number of earthquakes to develop under the ocean without a single human being being by to report the occurrence for the benefit of the curious. One of these missing earthquakes occurred on the 16th or 17th of August last, according as it happened at one side or other of the 18th meridian, and so was almost isochronous with the great Valparaiso shock, with which, indeed it was at first confused. Writing about the quake at the time we remarked on the uncertainty of the actual time of occurrence, a remark, curiously enough, also made in Europe. From the small amount of information in our possession we concluded that the actual earthquake at Valparaiso had happened about 6.45 p.m. while the telegraphic accounts had timed it about 8 p.m. Now it so happened that the instruments at Siccawei registered the beginning of a great earthquake disturbance at 8.20 a.m. which in Valparaiso time was 7.40 p.m. or 20 minutes before the quake actually commenced. Similarly the seismographs at Greenwich registered the beginning at 1.05 p.m. which converted into Valparaiso time and allowing an hour for travel made out that the shock commenced at 7.14 p.m. But a shock then on the spot would have excited attention, yet nothing is said of any preliminary shakings. If we reduce the Siccawei times similarly we would obtain for the distance of Valparaiso a time of about 6.20 p.m., so that, to suit both sets of observations, we must look for a locality somewhat in the middle of the Pacific. Altogether, as Professor MILNE says, the observations, as they stand, make a "jumble which may be compared with the meeting of waves at the mouths of two opposing estuaries".

It seems that the affair has called the attention of seismologists throughout the world to the possible sources of the double record, and that the matter is to be discussed at the next meeting of the international Seismological Association to take place at the Hague.

But this is not the only case of a missing earthquake within the last few months. On the 5th January Siccawei reported an earthquake shock of considerable amplitude as having been registered by its instruments. The vibrations seemed to indicate a distance of some 2,500 miles. There was, of course, no indication of direction, so it might have taken place in the disturbed regions of Siberia or under sea in the Pacific. We generally hear sooner or later of disturbances in northern Asia, but no news seems to have arrived. There is a well known earthquake district extending from the Philippines to Fiji, but even here we generally get news of any more severe disturbance than usual, so that the absence or any report is noteworthy. The observations of Siccawei in this case were confirmed from Tokyo, so that it is more than likely that the Pacific was really the scene. It is known that severe earthquakes have happened in or about the East Indian Archipelago, so that there is no unlikelihood of the occurrence itself; the lack of information is, however, difficult to understand as all these regions are now fairly well settled. Still, however, these occasional reminders ought to teach us how defective are still our records, and how much of the world is still little more than a blank to the scientific collector of statistics. Because we have within the last five or six years heard more of earthquakes than we ever did before, there has been a tendency

to almost rush into a panic, and proclaim an impending age of disturbances. It is probable, however, that the explanation, in a great part, is to be found in the increased means of reporting seismic disturbances. There is, of course, no reason to disbelieve that outside influences may play a considerable part in leading up to earthquakes; some people have suggested that spots on the sun may even have something to say to them. If we knew all about spots on the sun we might be better able to judge, but at present the sun-spot theory has many burdens to bear, so that momentarily we may dismiss it. The only other astronomical theory that seems to have any foundation seems to be to refer these motions to the different fluctuations of external gravity. The differential pull, for instance, is greater at perihelion than at aphelion, and the difference is not altogether to be measured statically, but the kinetic effect of approach has to be taken note of. But the effect, whatever it is, does not vary from year to year but is practically constant. Still, most of our calculations go to show that earthquakes are rather frequent in or about perihelion. Then again there is little to show that there is another slight maximum when the moon is about perigee, and there certainly is some remote connection between earthquakes and the barometer. Now none of these theories are in themselves absurd, only our knowledge is insufficient to apply them adequately. Unfortunately, we have as yet not elaborated any rational system of earthquake observation. Some writers on the subject have multiplied their calculations till they are formidable from their excess, running into many thousands of pretended observations. With writers of this class, every notice however unskilled, is of equal value, so that the record falls from its very redundancy. For the purpose of establishing general rules one good record of each single disturbance is better than the present system of taking every one to hand; the aim of the investigator should, in fact, be to learn what to reject. A few hundred good observations, say as to the periodicity of earthquake in the southern hemisphere, would be worth more than all the so-called statistics, where every notice irrespective of period or locality is held of equal authority.

EAST AND WEST.

(Daily Press, 26th April.)

SIR CHARLES ELIOT, K.C.M.G., is a globe-trotter with a difference. Though his "Letters from the Far East" (London: EDWARD ARNOLD, are not offered as anything more than *impressions de voyage*, they are written by an acute observer and intelligent scholar, one who shuns "vice of thought as well as of language," and the brevity of the writer's visit to these parts seems to have been fully compensated by the diligence with which he observed and enquired, and the care with which he sifted and assimilated the results. We quoted extensively from the letters as they appeared last year in the *Westminster Gazette*, and do not propose here to do more than call attention to some of the many interesting points made in the course of the introduction which he has written from them in their present book form. That such a man should think it necessary to protest, as he does, against the error of lumping together as Orientals all Asiatics from Turkey to the Pacific, argues that the error is one commonly made, although out here we do not need to be told how foolish and how misleading it is. Sir CHARLES puts the Chinese and Japanese on quite a different level of estimation to other Asiatics or

Oriental, and he remarks that "any absolute dichotomy of the Old World into east and west is misleading. Europe has a certain homogeneity in spite of many differences, but even superficial uniformity is wanting in Asia. For the benefit of European readers chiefly we have frequently harped on that string. There are greater differences than similarities between the Chinese and Japanese, greater even than Sir CHARLES ELIOT seems to have noted. He sees clearly that academically there is little to choose between the civilizations of the Orient and the Occident. The latter he defines broadly as an "enormous development of the material and mechanical sides of life, and of the scientific studies which render them possible," which is "invariably associated with Christianity," although "it does not appear that the material, scientific, and moral progress of Europe is due to Christianity. It has been least striking in the countries where the clergy have most power." As for the former, the people "are neither aggressive nor fanatical"—"the basis of Chinese institutions is an excellent, sane, prosaic, moral philosophy." By implication Sir CHARLES must regard missionaries as impertinent intruders. The traits of the Oriental mind are often correctly catalogued, but both readers and writers err in assuming them to be peculiarly Oriental, instead of common to the whole human race. One of the "Chinese Characteristics" cited is "intellectual forbidity," on which Sir CHARLES ELIOT breaks out thus deliciously:

There is no doubt a good deal of turbidity in the Chinese mind, but is it unknown in America? In Great Britain, at any rate, not only mental turbidity, but a hatred of clear thinking and lucid statement is one of the strongest national characteristics, and an average British Cabinet contains enough intellectual turbidity to supply a whole Chinese mob.

Unfortunately, so far as our unqualified approval of his letters is concerned, Sir CHARLES occasionally seems to neglect his own system of clear thought, as when he endeavours to be impressed by the unanimity of Japanese Treaty Port opinions of the Japanese. Still, he thinks a good deal for himself, and he has discovered for himself the jealousy which, unable to deny Japanese progress, calls the Japanese mere imitators of Western methods. The Japanese have a genius for adaptation, which is something more than imitation. Europeans cannot claim absolute originality. Sir CHARLES shrewdly if unkindly points out that:

The inhabitants of the British Islands, for instance, did not invent the Christian religion, or the Roman alphabet, or the forms of art which they pursue with most success, any more than the Japanese invented what corresponds to these things in Japan; but few European nations have had so great a talent for infusing their own special individuality into what they borrowed without spoiling it.

It is his analysis of Chinese civilization, however, which most impresses us as an exceedingly clever impressionist study. His references are mostly to traits animadverted upon by others, or to apparent defects, but he makes it clear that he is no slave to prejudice. It was necessary, because he felt that the explanation to be sought was why the Chinese had not cut a better figure in the world, as a result of their admitted excellencies, and in some things, their superiorities.

In numbers they exceed every other race, even if we reckon all Europeans together as a unit, and their physique is excellent; they can live anywhere, and certain sections of them are disposed to emigrate; they are civilized, laborious, and excellent men of business. Why then, have so large and gifted a people not

conquered the world? The answer must be found in their mental defects, and perhaps, to some extent, in their virtues, for though in practice modern international ethics assume the contrary, attention to one's own business and an unaggressive spirit are not faults.

Why should they, being civilized, want to conquer the world? They are wise enough to know that no dogma is worth thrusting upon unwilling converts at the sword's point, and the only remaining excuse for conquest, trade, has never been theirs because China has always been big enough to live on its own internal commerce and barter. Their ideal of national prosperity is very similar to the European's, and though the national arrogance makes them scorn the elementary study necessary for material reform under modern conditions, they are not so conservative a race as to be Punglossians. They have reformed before, and probably a change of dynasty, the disappearance of Manchu tyranny and corruption, would open our eyes to see that the terms China and decay are far from being indissolubly married. But that to be as Europeanized as the Japanese is an imperative step for them to take is not the view of Sir CHARLES ELIOT at least. He says "the evils and ugliness of modern European civilization are as obvious as its advantages, and there is no clearer proof of them than the fascination which the East exercises upon nearly all who come under its spell." So far as Japan was concerned, it showed itself, unlike China, too willing to learn, "which makes it ready to abandon its own good points." Now that China is on the move, it is to be hoped that it will not be misled into abandoning its own good points for Europe's bad ones, but vice versa.

"SINN FEIN."

(Daily Press, 27th April).

"Following the example of China" was one of the first phrases to catch our eye when glancing through a brochure explaining the objects of the "Sinn Fein" movement in Ireland, which movement, as our London correspondent recently telegraphed, is spreading abnormally. The words Sinn Fein mean "ourselves alone," and are the watchwords of a party dissatisfied with the "moderation" of the Irish Party in Parliament, as well as the title of a newspaper which defines and advocates their objects. In its issue of May 5th last year the *Sinn Fein* thus defined its aims: "We seek to hit England (a) through anti-enlistment and the consequent crippling of her army; (b) curtailment of the drink traffic and the consequent diminution of her revenue; (c) through boycott of her industries, following the example of China and India." When a white European race flatters the Chinese by imitating their methods, to say nothing of the Indian *swadeshi* movement, its declaration of policy becomes of more than ordinary interest out here. We have heard of their attitude towards enlistment in the Army and Navy before. Every Irishman who fought for Britain was dubbed a traitor; those who joined the Boers were heroes. So recently as December 19th 1905, the "Rev." Canon M'KENNA, P.P. wrote in the *Freeman's Journal* advocating the raising of a memorial to the Irish Brigade who fought for the French at Fontenoy, "whose valour changed disaster into glorious victory." This glorious victory, over the British, took place in 1743, so that this Christian priest must indeed have felt charitable when offering a subscription towards a memorial that to his mind "should have been inaugurated

long ago." As to the curtailment of the drink traffic, that is a good work avowedly undertaken with a bad motive. The "Rev." Father FLYNN S.J., preaching a year ago at Sheffield, did not seem then to think it absolutely necessary. According to the *Weekly Freeman* of April 7th he regretted that Irishmen were stigmatised as drunkards. "The name was foreign to an Irishman, and was imported into Ireland by the Anglo-Saxons, and before God they would have to answer for it." The objectionable word was so applied as early as A.D. 1187, but without going so far back, it is of interest to note that in 1905-6 the Irish spent £1 5s. 5d. per head of the population on spirits against England's £1 1s. 6d., or altogether Ireland spent thirteen millions sterling on a year's alcoholic drinks, which is not bad for such a poverty stricken and over taxed people, two thirds of whom are guided in their ways by the priests. With regard to the boycotting, we have always understood that it was an Irish invention. Certainly *Sinn Fein* speaks loosely when talking of imitating China and India. The *United Irishman* of Feb. 7th last year rather suggests that India got the hint from Ireland. In that issue it says, "we are glad to learn that a suggestion of ours to the patriotic leaders of the Indian National movement has been acted upon," the suggestion being to boycott English goods. Copies of *Sinn Fein*, it is stated, have since been distributed broadcast among the natives of India. The patriots of the most distressful country are so much in earnest and the Celtic temperament is so prone to over-emphasis, that we can afford to overlook some of the wilder speeches about smashing England and the English into "smithereens" but these things just narrated have a nasty look, one that must alienate sympathy. *Sinn Fein* of September 15th last had an article headed "Ugly England," in which the following haste comment, "The English middle-class, the common men than whom the world cannot show more ugly or more animal human beings," and so on, merely provokes a tolerant smile. Paddy's bark, when he is left to his own native good nature, is always worse than his bite, and when he prays that he may live to see the day "when the Irishman may be able to light his pipe with the last spark from the smouldering ruins of the British Empire" an actual oratorical outburst that provoked "loud applause" we know it is only a figure of speech. The mischief is that *Sinn Fein* is a misnomer. Paddy cannot honestly say that the present revived Irish agitation is by or for "ourselves alone." It is all clericalism. We are told that "no one can fully understand the Irish question unless he reads about the Jesuits," and there is ample evidence that the *Sinn Fein* movement partakes more of the *odium theologicum* than of patriotism. Mr. MICHAEL MCCARTHY, B.A., himself a Roman Catholic and an Irishman, has written that the poor Irish don't know the real point at issue. "The priests fanned this hatred of the Irish for the English with superstitious breaths and blasts from the furnace of Rome. They fan it still." They are not in a position to deny this grave charge, all the graver because of their pious professions. The evidence is overwhelming. They preside at meetings or occupy platforms whence the bitterest things are said. The Archbishop of Tuam, Cardinal Logue, and several bishops and priests applauded when a speaker mis-called SWEETMAN said the English Government hates the Irish nation as that of Egypt hated the Jewish nation, and "would to God we had

the power to call the ten plagues of Egypt on the English." There was "applause and laughter," in which the frocked humbugs joined. The "Rev." Father McMULLEN was first president of the Paris branch of the Gaelic League, which adopts the *Sinn Fein* platform. It was a Romanist priest, the "Rev." ABRAM RYAN, who wrote in the *Drogheda Independent* of July 28th last year the following eloquent but un-Christian lines:—

"We'll swear by the bones in each coffinless bed,
That we'll battle the Briton through danger and dread,
That we'll cling to the cause which we glory to wed,
Till the gleam of our steel and the shock of our lead
Shall prove to our foe that we meant what we said,
That we'll lift up the green and we'll tear down the red."

Sinn Fein of October 20th, reporting a debate at Maynooth College and its surprising majority for the *Sinn Fein* policy, says "the young priests of Ireland have much of the future of the nation in their hands." The "Rev." Father JOHN O'REILLY in Cape Town spoke openly to a meeting of the Catholic Association, that the Act of Union was brought about by fraud and was not binding on the conscience of the people. Catholicism abhors secret societies, but it makes a conspicuous exception of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, which was "formed for the purpose of driving the English Government out of this old land of ours." It has 380,000 members, who have priestly permission to disregard any oath given to Protestant or heretic. The Jesuits are specialists at this sort of thing. ESCOBAR in his "Moral Theology" teaches that "it is absolutely allowable to kill a man whenever the general welfare or proper security demands it,"—and PERRONE, in "Prælectiones Theologicae," a modern standard Jesuit work, says "*Tolerantia religiosa impia est absurda.*" Fifty Romanist priests were present at a meeting at which the English were openly consigned to Hell by two speakers, and not one protested. On the other hand, at the same meeting the "Rev." PATRICK KAIN declared that "Ireland's hope lay in educating her sons to the use of the gun." There is no need to multiply these instances of clerical indecency, and we may close by mentioning that there is no denial that the priests influence voters, openly threatening eternal punishment to those who vote wrong. One priestly canvasser's formula is on record. It was, "Are you a Catholic, or do you want to go to Hell?" The curious thing is that Irishmen should overlook the historical fact that when they had "Home Rule" in GRATTAN'S Protestant Parliament, it was the priests who were its most bitter opponents. The *Sinn Fein* movement is said to be spreading. We have shown that it takes cognizance of events in far parts of the globe, and we may quote one more extract from its organ and namesake. "When Australia grows wiser she may do great things if the Japanese do not in the meantime take her over. If we were Australasians we would favour an Australian Republic under the protection of the United States. The Australians heartily detest the English, and there is much in common between Australasians and Americans." In view of this and other cheerful specimens of its feeling for England, we can but regret the news that our Irish friends are being led astray in greater number. We blame not the sheep but the shepherds, and are tempted to paraphrase the "Rev." PATRICK KAIN

(whose name sounds scripturally appropriate) and say that Ireland's hope lies in educating her sons to the use of the ducking-stool, for the glib-tongued knaves who seem to be making all the mischief.

SIR MATTHEW NATHAN'S DEPARTURE.

On April 17th the leading representatives of the Chinese community had a special innings of their own, although it was understood they would support the popular address that was presented on April 20th. His Excellency accepted from them some typical Chinese art work, including a screen bearing this inscription (in Chinese):

"From the commencement to the close of your Excellency's administration the interests of the Colony have been promoted; abuses have been removed. We have been treated with impartiality. We are deeply grateful for the kindness we have received while resting under your protection. Now that you have been honoured with promotion we are ashamed to be unable to requite you. We respectfully offer this embroidered screen as a token of our respect and admiration."

"Respectfully presented by the Chinese gentry and merchants of Hongkong on a lucky day in the fourth moon of the year 1907."

THE CHINESE ADDRESS.

At the same time they presented an address to this effect:

May it please Your Excellency,

On the eve of your departure from this Colony, we have the honour on behalf of the Chinese community to present to you a few pieces of embroidery, samples of native art, which we would ask you to kindly accept, not on account of their intrinsic value—which is very small indeed—but as a souvenir of your residence in Hongkong and as a slight token of our profound respect and affection for you as Governor and friend.

Measured by time, it is scarcely three years since you came amongst us though measured by work it seems to be very much longer, and yet within this brief period of time, you have completely won our confidence, esteem and admiration by your wise and impartial administration of the Government, by your intense solicitude for the welfare of every section of this cosmopolitan community, by your never-failing courtesy and hospitality, and above all by your untiring energy in serving the interests of this Colony and its Dependencies in every possible way and direction.

During these three short years we have to thank you, Sir, for the energetic condition of many important public works, notably the inauguration of the Canton Kowloon Railway, which will certainly bring increased prosperity to Hongkong and will stand as a permanent monument of your able, energetic and successful administration. The Chinese are particularly grateful to your Excellency for having pushed on the necessary works for an increased water supply which will relieve them of much hardship and suffering in future dry seasons. They are also extremely grateful to you, Sir, for the sympathetic and leading part you took in the typhoon relief and in the commencement of a new typhoon shelter, which, when completed, will give much better protection to the boating population and at the same time will do away with a great deal of delay and loss to the shipping of the port in the future.

Deep gratitude is due from them to you, too, for the appointment of the Commission to inquire into the operation of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, as the results of the Commission's labour will doubtless be the removal of many burdens from the shoulders of the Chinese. We are much indebted to your Excellency for the encouragement you have given to higher education in Hongkong and for the founding of the evening continuation classes at Queen's College, which gives an opportunity to every Chinese youth of acquiring higher and useful knowledge after leaving school.

I may, Sir, go on for some considerable time longer enumerating your many beneficent acts and dilating upon your many excellent qualities, but I forbear, since the Chinese have resolved to join the other sections of the community in

presenting a united public address to your Excellency a few days hence.

Notwithstanding this however, we Chinese felt that in addition to the general address we would like to do something special in order to express to you more emphatically our grateful thanks and high appreciation. Hence the presentation of these pieces of Chinese embroidery with a few words embroidered on the accompanying scroll. These sentences have not been written in the usual flowery language of the East nor are they couched in the conventional terms of the West, but are simple and plain phrases calculated to express in a concise manner our genuine sentiments. What these sentiments are Your Excellency will learn by the aid of this translation which I crave leave now to read.

In conclusion, Sir, we heartily wish you, wherever you may be, every happiness, health and prosperity. May you long be spared to serve your Country and King with high honour and distinction.

THE GOVERNOR'S LIKING FOR CHINESE.

In reply, His Excellency said he felt gratified by such marks of confidence. He had gained at Hongkong a knowledge of the good points and high character of the Chinese, and he specially mentioned the promptness with which they rendered assistance to the typhoon sufferers. He could say that he sympathised with the Chinese and felt with them in their aspirations, some inkling of which he had gathered from reading translations of their classics.

CIVIL SERVICE PRESENTATION.

A large number of Civil Servants assembled in the drawing room at Government House on April 19th to present an address, and to bid farewell to His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan. Among those present were the Hon. F. H. and Mrs. May, His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Lieut. Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Hon. Mr. F. J. Badeley, Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Hon. Mr. W. Thomson, Dr. W. B. A. Moore, Dr. F. Clark, Dr. V. Koch, Messrs. J. H. Kemp, S. B. C. Ross, O. H. P. Tooker, A. Botelho, A. J. Darby, T. L. Perkins, A. G. M. Fletcher, J. C. Rees, H. P. Phelps, R. E. O. Bird, H. F. Jackson, A. E. Wright, J. F. Bolton, E. H. Hollingsworth, H. L. Garrett, G. A. Woodcock, J. W. Lee Jones, H. Hagar, W. Hutchins, T. Edwards, R. A. B. Fensbury and Captain Coleman, A.D.C.

His Excellency entered the drawing room accompanied by his aide-de-camp and private secretary, and after he had greeted the ladies and a number of others present.

The Hon. Mr. MAY addressed him as follows: Your Excellency, It is my privilege to-day to ask on behalf of the Civil Servants of this Colony that you will accept an Address in which we have endeavoured to express the admiration and esteem in which we hold you and our heartfelt regret at your departure.

Sir, on your arrival one of our first duties was to re-christen you that is to say we had to give you a Chinese surname and name by which you might be known to the Chinese people of this Colony and to the Authorities of the great and friendly neighbouring Empire.

The Sino-logue who advised us in the choice of your name must have been imbued with rare prescience. He selected the surname "Nai" and as name the character "Tun" which signifies "Honest" and implies "Thoroughness." My fellow Officers will agree with me when I say that there are no qualities which have more conspicuously characterised your work amongst us than the honesty of purpose and thoroughness in execution which you have brought to the performance of the duties of your exalted office. But highly as we value the bright example which you have set us, we, being but human in our nature, are filled with a deeper sorrow at your departure from amongst us because we feel that in losing you we are losing what is more to us than a brilliant Chief, a wise counsellor and a true friend.

With your permission, Sir, I will now proceed to read the Address which prepared as it has been in a short time owing to your sudden departure is not as worthy of the occasion as we would have wished. It has also been impossible for us to obtain the signatures of all

those who desire to sign it. I crave to forward these to you in England.

Amid great applause the Colonial Secretary then presented the address, which read:—We, undersigned Members of the Hongkong Civil Service, desire to convey to your Excellency, on the eve of your departure from the Colony, an expression of our deep appreciation of the kindly and unfailing courtesy which you have at all times extended to us, and of our heartfelt regret that your able and strong administration, which has been for all too brief a period, is now to terminate. As members of the community we would record our grateful recognition of the services which Your Excellency has rendered to the Colony, evidenced not only in the results, already apparent, of your far-sighted public policy, but also in the stimulus which has been given to the civic and the social life of Hongkong by your keen interest in and sympathy with the needs and aspirations of all classes of the people. We would instance on the one hand the initiation of the Railway from Hongkong to Canton, the financial success attending the loan to the Viceroy of Wu Chang, the development of water-works both on the Island and on the mainland, the extension of the scheme of main roads, especially in Kowloon, the recent initiation of a new shelter for native shipping on the north side of the harbour, and generally the marked progress made in Public Works begun prior to your arrival. On the other hand we may give as examples of Your Excellency's personal endeavour the formation of the Volunteer Reserve Association and Troop, and the increasing popularity of the Volunteer Corps, the progress made in educational methods, more especially as regards the inauguration of instruction in hygiene and of the evening Continuation Classes, and the conspicuous success of the carefully thought out system of land registration in the New Territories. We would make reference also to the annual Flower Show, the Arts and Crafts Exhibition, and to the many forms of healthful recreation which you have personally stimulated and encouraged, and to your unbounded hospitality. As member of the Civil Service we desire to thank you for your ready accessibility, and for the sympathetic consideration which you have at all times shown to every one of us. Your personal example of untiring energy and close attention to detail, and your strict but kindly criticism has had its effect in the improved working of every department of the Government, and we venture to assure your Excellency that this example will not soon be forgotten. Nor will the Service readily forget the interest which has been shown by your Excellency in their personal welfare, manifested as it is in the improved position of the clerical establishment and the better prospects of advancement now secured to them, and in the ready sympathy with which you have listened to all who have had occasion to lay their difficulties before you. In bidding Your Excellency farewell we would respectfully wish you all success and advancement in your career, and pray that you may long continue to enjoy the esteem of your King and Country, which you have so fully deserved.

HIS EXCELLENCY:—Mr. May and gentlemen, It is one of the disadvantages of the career to which I now belong that every few years one is moved to a new sphere and is cut adrift from those with whom one has worked in the old one. It was with feelings of regret that I said good-bye to the Civil Service on the Gold Coast and it is certainly with no less regret that I say good-bye to you. But, just as I have kept up some connection with my fellow-workers in West South Africa I hope to keep in touch with you. I shall always soon with interests any news about Hongkong that may appear in the papers and I know that Mr. May will occasionally write to me how the general work of the Colony is going on and that Mr. Chatham, though probably the hardest worked man in it, will every now and then spare a few minutes to tell me of the progress of Public Works. In reply to that part of your choicely worded address in which you have recorded my services to the Colony I can only say that while I fear you have greatly overrated my achievements I do not think you have exaggerated my inten-

tions. I comfort myself with the thought that all purposes and all actions, though they fail of fruition, do help to swell the man's account. The enumeration you have made of the various public, civic and social matters in which I have taken interest shows me that you are likely to remember this interest and I may count on my projects, in so far as they may be approved by my successor, receiving your continued assistance though I shall no longer be here to watch over them. Among the schemes with which I leave with the most regret in an unfinished state is the placing of all civil servants emoluments on a logical and satisfactory basis—a scheme which was commenced on the new grades of the clerical staff to which reference is made in your address and is being continued in a revised scale of sterling salaries for the subordinate officers in various departments. The questions of the emoluments of these officials of the Colony who are domiciled in England, is as you are aware, ever fraught with the greatest difficulty owing to the constant variation in the exchange value of the local currency. I trust to have an opportunity when in England of backing up verbally the recommendations I made to the Secretary of State when forwarding your memorial in this matter.

In saying farewell I tender to all ranks of the Civil Service my best thanks for the hard and good work they have done for the Colony since I have been their chief. The machine of Government has on the whole worked smoothly due to the small pinions and connecting rods fulfilling their parts as well as the big wheels and cylinders. While it is of importance that the Treasurer should keep the Colony's accounts correctly it is also important that the clerk should properly prepare the letters drafted by the head of his department, that the postman should make his deliveries with regularity, that the overseer should not allow the contractor to put bad work into the wall and that the hospital nurse should look to the comfort of each individual patient. I think that this service appreciates this vital fact—that everything which each one of them does matters and has its effect on the credit of the whole body.

Gentlemen, I thank you heartily for your address. I wish you prosperity and that you may long labour to the advancement of your own good name and for the benefit of the Colony which we all hold in affection.

The last valedictories having been said, speech giving way to signals, His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan standing on the bridge of the P. and O. steamship "Delta" waved farewell to the friends who lingered in the launches encircling the big ship and bade good bye to the place that has known him so well for three years. As the steamer gathered way his frock-coated figure became less distinct but still the movement of his hat was seen in response to the greetings which were becoming less audible and less visible. Soon the steamer's bridge became a blur and then the hundreds who had shown how loth they were to part with him realised that they had seen the last of the Governor, at any rate so far as Hongkong is concerned.

The demonstration on the occasion of the departure of His Excellency was worthy of the man. In doing honour to him the community certainly honoured itself. It was indeed impossible to contemplate the departure of Sir Matthew without more than ordinary feelings of regret. As a matter of fact so short has been the time between the announcement of his departure and his actual going that people have scarcely been able to realise the loss which his transfer means to the community, and even yet it is not easy to realise that he is no longer the occupant of Government House, the courteous dignified representative of the King, and the able administrator who has so stamped his personality on the government of Hongkong that future generations will rise and bless his memory.

The scenes witnessed at the departure, indicating the affection of the populace for the man and the regret which all felt at his withdrawal from the colony, must have impressed His Excellency. It was indeed a memorable occasion. The garrison troops, with all their picturesque variety of uniform, and the Volunteers lined the route from Government House to the City Hall and to Blake Pier, and behind

them stood crowds of people. The throng was densest opposite the City Hall and along the Praya near Blake Pier. Shortly after twelve o'clock His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. H. A. B. Ponsonby, Captains Coleman and Ogle, A.D.C.'s, Captain Armstrong, Honorary A.D.C., and Jemadar Muhammad Khan, 129th Baluchis, Honorary A.D.C., left Government House, and was escorted by the Hongkong Volunteer Troop under the command of Lieut. H. Ross to the City Hall, where in St. George's Hall, the ceremony of presenting the Citizens' Address to Sir Matthew took place. The interior had been specially decorated for the occasion and a very beautiful effect was attained. Plants and ferns adorned the carpeted staircase, the pillars were entwined with leaves, while flags covered the walls. A pretty floral arch was formed at the top of the stairs. St. George's Hall however had been treated more elaborately. Bunting was lavishly employed and the use of greenery produced a very picturesque ensemble. Here about three hundred ladies and gentlemen had assembled. They were representative of all the nations in the cosmopolitan community. When the gubernatorial party arrived at the entrance they were met by Sir Paul Chater and the other gentlemen associated with him in the committee responsible for the arrangements. His Excellency was escorted by Sir Paul upstairs. As they entered the hall the company rose to greet His Excellency who was conducted by Sir Paul to the special platform, where two lines of signal flags were arranged to convey the following message "Governor of Hongkong, good bye."

Besides Sir Paul Chater the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, there were present the other members, who were the Hon. Mr. F. A. Hewett, the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., the Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, the Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, Messrs. D. R. Law, J. R. M. Smith, A. G. Wood, H. E. Tomkins, G. Balloch, E. Shellim, A. J. Raymond, T. F. Hough, H. N. Mody, W. Armstrong, E. Ormston, H. Humphreys, D. Clark, G. H. Medhurst, R. Shewan, R. P. White, Murray Stewart, H. W. Looker, Ho Fook, Fung Wa Chun, Lau Chu Pak, Ho Kom Tong and Un Lai Chun.

After a slight hesitation, Sir Chater stepping forward addressed His Excellency who stood to receive the address. Sir Paul said—Your Excellency, We have asked you to be present this morning in order that at the last moment we might have an opportunity of publicly bidding you farewell and also have the honour on presenting to you this address which I have the honour to now read to you.

PUBLIC ADDRESS.

The text of the address, signed by almost every adult in the Colony, was as follows:

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR MATTHEW NATHAN, K.C.M.G., GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE COLONY OF HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES AND THE NEW TERRITORIES THEREOF AND VICE-ADJUTANT OF THE SAME.

YOUR EXCELLENCY.

It is with sincere regret that we come here to-day on behalf of the Community of Hongkong to present you with a farewell address ere you leave the Colony to take up the new appointment to which you have been called.

It seems only the other day that you came amongst us, and we have not yet forgotten the speech you made on taking the Oath of Allegiance. We have remembered the aspirations and the hopes you then expressed and have marked with appreciation throughout your tenure of office your steady progress towards their achievement.

Paramount amongst these stands out the Kowloon Railway which is to connect us with Canton and the Railway system of China. Through your energy and perseverance it assumed definite beginning and shape and we trust the time for its completion is not far off.

The sanitation of Hongkong, always a momentous question, has at all times received Your Excellency's earnest consideration and the report of the Commission appointed by you

to enquire into the working of the Public Health and Building Ordinances has but recently been placed in your hands. We await with great interest its publication.

With conspicuous ability and unsparring energy you have devoted yourself to the many other important problems and duties which necessarily arise for the consideration and performance of the Governor of this Colony.

The extension of the reservoir system; the progress of the public buildings under erection; the improvements in the system of storm signalling; the control of the Colony's finances and expenditure and the steps taken by you to provide additional shelter for the boating population all show evidence of your careful and attentive rule.

Stimulated by you the Volunteer movement received a new impetus resulting in the existence to-day of a far greater number of civilians well accustomed to the use of the rifle than ever before.

In our schools, too, you have constantly inculcated those scientific principles of education on which all true systems of youthful training must necessarily be based.

We would refer to further evidence of your Excellency's desire to assist the advancement of the industrial works of the Colony as shown by the inauguration of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition, an Exhibition, which we trust will become an annual event.

We wish you had been permitted to remain longer with us to guide and encourage towards completion the many interests which have developed or progressed under your care.

Your singleness of purpose, your impartiality, your strength and ability, your unflinching industry, and the dignity with which you have maintained your office, have commanded both our admiration and esteem.

These qualities, combined with your unflinching courtesy and unbounded hospitality, have created a high regard for Your Excellency in all sections of the Community to which is added, now that you are going, a sense of active loss.

It only remains in the name of the Colony, to bid you farewell and to wish you every success in the new career now opening out before you, well knowing that, in whatever part of the Empire you may be called upon to serve, its interests and traditions, in your hands, will always be securely guarded and maintained.

Sir Paul afterwards handed the address to His Excellency with the explanation that the signatures would be sent to him later in bound form, and when the applause had subsided.

HIS EXCELLENCY replied as follows:

Sir Paul Chater and Gentlemen,

I had hoped to stay among you for another three years and I had expected that by that time the Hongkong Section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway would be completed. Though my hope to see this is not to be realised, I know no reason why the rails should not be laid to the frontier by March, 1910 (applause) nor why the Chinese Section of the Railway, which presents fewer difficulties than our Section, should not be finished soon after that date. (Applause.) The construction of the Chinese Railway from Canton to Hankow will, I fear, be a longer matter. Should at any time the aid of this Government be invoked to hasten this construction it will, I am sure, be given in a generous and effective manner. (Applause.) The completion of this large scheme of Railway communication with the North will doubtless enhance the importance of Kowloon and the transfer of population to that city from the overcrowded districts of Victoria will continue to the benefit of the Sanitary condition of the Colony as a whole. The Report of the Public Health and Building Ordinance Commission referred to in your address is by my direction to be laid on the Table of the Legislative Council at its next meeting. (Applause.) To be fruitful of good it will require very careful and dispassionate consideration by the Council. That body will shortly be called to vote a sum for the commencement this year of the Mong Kok Trail

Typhoon Shelter for which the preparation of plans and particulars is in hand (applause). You have alluded in the address to progress in various directions that have been made during the term of my Government. This progress has been mainly due to the loyalty, energy and ability of the Officers and subordinates of all ranks in the offices and Departments of the Government (applause). The Colony knows without any explanation from me how much of its work is transacted by the Colonial Secretary and how fortunate it and I have been in Mr. May and in Mr. Sercombe Smith who acted for him during a great part of my administration (applause). As regards Heads of Departments it may seem invidious to specially mention some where all have done good work, but I should feel wanting in gratitude if I made no reference to Mr. Chatham to whom and to the hardworking Engineers under his able direction the Colony owes so much (applause). To Dr. Atkinson I owe an immense debt but apart from that I wish to testify, as a result of close personal inspection to the excellent arrangements for the care of the sick and the relief of suffering in the various institutions under his direction (applause.) I gladly take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils for their advice and support and to various gentlemen outside these bodies such as Mr. J. R. M. Smith, Mr. Law and Mr. Murray Stewart who from time to time have helped me with their counsel. (applause.) Ladies and Gentlemen, I say goodbye to you full of regrets, at leaving so much work unfinished, so many problems unsolved, regret that I shall no longer be able to watch the industrial development of the New Territories on which the future of the Colony so greatly depends, nor watch over the freedom of the port which has contributed so much to its prosperity in the past, regret that I must now cease to contribute to the extent of my small power to the maintenance of good relations between Great Britain and the various Nations whose sailors, travellers and merchants visit or reside at this world centre, regret that I must sever my connection with the people of the Chinese race whose ancient civilisation, solid worth of character and high intelligence I appreciate more as I know better, and finally regret to say goodbye to those of all classes, of many nations, of all ages, and of both sexes whose kindness and sympathy have filled my years here with a happiness I shall never forget. (Applause.) I thank all who have signed the address that I have been read to me. I shall always value it very highly as evidence of the spirit of unity that prevails in Hongkong and of the appreciation of its citizens that I have at any rate endeavoured to do my best for the Colony. (Applause.)

On the call of Sir Paul Chater three hearty cheers were given for His Excellency, after which Sir Matthew said—Thank you, thank you.

He went downstairs, entered his chair, and was conveyed to Blake Pier, along the route to which crowds were massed behind the troops. Cheers greeted him en route and the cheering of the Volunteers and the pressing forward of the crowd marked the presence of His Excellency on the landing stage, which was really a thing of beauty. The fine plants which circumscribed the pier and the glint of the crimson cloth which covered the floor, together with the picturesque appearance of the guard of honour, made a very fine spectacle which was rendered all the more attractive by reason of the animation which distinguished it. The Governor made his way down the centre shaking hands with those he personally knew as he caught sight of them in the throng. Colonel Darling, who was in command of the troops, was there, accompanied by a number of military officers, while the Navy was also represented by the new Commodore, Captain Stokes, and other naval officers. Sir Matthew's arm must have ached from this exercise which continued incessantly until he boarded the Government launch. As the Governor walked along the pier someone called for three cheers. The request was heartily complied with, and as the prolonged "tiger" ended, the *Middlesex* band struck up the National Anthem. His Excellency then inspected the guard of honour which was composed of a company of the Royal Engineers.

While so engaged the Harbour Master's launch *Victoria* ran alongside. The party accompanying His Excellency boarded her, the Governor remaining on the pier till the last taking a final farewell. As he boarded the launch the Engineers came to the Royal Salute, and as the vessel cast off from the pier the band again played the National Anthem, following with *Auld Lang Syne*. As the *Victoria* got out into the stream, where the Dragon was very much in evidence, all the junks having the yellow flag at the masthead, the guns from the battleships in port boomed forth their farewell. The intervals between each shot were marked by the firing of crackers, and the "good Joss pidgin" was continued until his Excellency boarded the P. and O. liner.

Through the courtesy of the Hon. Mr. Hewett a number of leading citizens were conveyed on board the *Jeanette* to the *Delta*. A large party assembled in the saloon where glasses were filled and at the call of Mr. Hewett all present drank to the health of His Excellency. Cheers followed at the suggestion of Sir Henry Berkeley and after a few more goodbyes were said the last of those who had gone on board to see him off left the ship, the Hon. Mr. May and Mrs. May being the last to leave. Meanwhile the escort of launches that hung round the vessel began to move. The blowing of whistles and the firing of crackers were made to express a lot, and amid the most cordial demonstrations His Excellency made his departure.

THE ACTING GOVERNOR.

At the Legislative Council Chamber on April 20th the Hon. Mr. F. H. May was sworn in as acting Governor. There were present at the ceremony Sir Paul Chater, Mrs. and the Misses May, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Chatham, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Crofton, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Locker, Colonel Darling, Hon. Mr. F. A. Hewett, Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Hon. H. H. J. Gompertz, Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Hon. Captain Badeley, and Mr. T. F. Hough.

The Clerk of Councils, Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, having read the commission from the Court of St. James, the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott administered the oaths which were duly taken, and the Hon. Mr. May was sworn in as officer administering the Government.

APPOINTMENTS.

A Government *Gazette* Extraordinary issued on April 20th notified that His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, having left the Colony this day, the prescribed Oaths of Office were administered by His Honour the Chief Justice in the presence of the Executive Council to the Honourable Mr. F. H. May, Companion of the said Most Distinguished Order and Colonial Secretary of the Colony, and that Mr. May thereupon assumed the Administration of the Government in virtue of His Majesty's Commission given at the Court at St. James's on the fourteenth day of October, 1903.

H. E. the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr. A. M. Thomson, Colonial Treasurer, to act as Colonial Secretary; Mr. C. M. I. Messer, Assistant Land Officer, to act as Colonial Treasurer; Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher to be His Excellency's private secretary; Lieut. Ogle of the Royal Engineers to be his aide-de-camp; Jemadar Muhammad Khan of the 12th Baluchis and Captain W. Armstrong of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps to be his honorary aides-de-camp.

A PRESENTATION.

Prior to his departure Sir Matthew presented Police Sergeant Brazil, who has been on duty at Government House for a considerable period, with a handsome "carriage" clock, appropriately inscribed.

A Chinese quack doctor who found himself at the Magistracy on April 25th on two charges of hawking without a licence and causing an obstruction told Mr. Hazeland that he was only pulling teeth and the people were looking on. To discourage him from practising his calling in this manner he was fined two dollars on the one charge and three dollars on the other.

RAILWAY PROSPECTS.

H. K. WU TING FANG'S VIEWS.

Sir Matthew Nathan's valedictory remark on April 20th as to the future of the Kowloon-Canton Railway offered pleasant reading to the citizens of Hongkong, indicating as they did that the time was not very remote when the long desired link by land with Canton and the remainder of the great empire would be an accomplished fact. There has never been any doubt that the twenty odd miles of the British section, despite the great engineering difficulties, would be completed within the expected time, but there has always been a desire to see the Chinese begin on the much longer line which they have to construct to the boundary. That Viceroy Chou Fu means business is now apparent from the fact that H. K. Wu Ting Fang has been appointed a director of the Chinese section. Mr. Wu's record is world wide and it may be regarded as a happy augury that he has been entrusted with the arrangement and supervision of the construction of the portion of the railway from Canton to the frontier. His energy and zeal are well known and if anything were calculated to inspire outsiders with confidence in the success of the undertaking it is the position of Mr. Wu at the head of affairs.

Following upon what Sir Matthew Nathan said on Saturday it occurred to a representative of the *Daily Press* to learn something of the Chinese view of the railway prospects and accordingly he waited upon His Excellency Wu Ting Fang at his residence in Hongkong. That gentleman, who is a most attractive conversationalist, discoursed in a very interesting manner upon the progress of railways in China and spoke very hopefully of the prospects of the Canton-Kowloon Railway.

Oh yes, he said, I should say the Governor's estimate that the British section ought to be completed in March, 1910, and that the Chinese section will be finished a little later has every likelihood of being realised.

But the Chinese have not made a beginning with their section yet?

True, but once they begin they will proceed with the work very quickly.

That is very satisfactory, but in that case you do not anticipate any engineering difficulties?

Oh no. I have been over the British section. I went along it last Thursday, accompanied by the chief engineer, Mr. Eves. I was also accompanied by the two tao-tais whom the Viceroy appointed to assist me. We saw the big tunnel and realised what a undertaking it was.

Yes, that is quite an engineering feat. You do not expect to meet such difficulties when you come to construct your portion of the line?

I hope not. I think not. We will have a number of rivers to bridge. One is very wide and I have been informed that the span will be at least 160 feet. That will be the biggest part of the work and it has been suggested that we ought to select our site for this bridge and begin building at once.

The route has been surveyed, hasn't it?

Yes, some time ago, but we must have a proper survey made before we can start.

Then, I suppose, that apart from engineering difficulties, you do not anticipate any other difficulties?

Oh no. The people know now that railways are good. We will not encounter any opposition from them.

Yes, your Excellency, but they know the enhanced value of their land when a railway company wants to pass over it.

Oh yes, but I have had experience with other railways. I built the first railway in China?

Yes.

What is more, that was the cheapest railway built in China—the cheapest in the world, I believe. It cost 150,000 taels. Though we had to pay 100,000 taels to the mining company—this was in Chihli—for ten miles, the other 60 li of railway was completed at very small expense the whole cost, as I say, amounting to 150,000 taels for 70 miles of railway.

How many years ago was that, Your Excellency?

I think we began in 1887. That was in Li Hung Chang's time. I was with Li Hung

Chang and so was 'hou Fu. We built that railway as an experiment. I know the difficulties because I had charge of the work. People raised all sorts of objections. There was always fangshui, and we had to be carefully not to dig up too many graves. The people were afraid when they learned that the line was to pass near their villages. They put up notices blackguarding me, saying that I was a foreign devil, and all sorts of things about me. I remember one village where the people presented a petition to me against the railway passing within half a li of their village. I told them that it was for their good but they would not believe it and though I warned them that they would want me to bring the railway nearer them after it was started they would not be influenced. I told the engineer to alter the route. As I expected six months afterwards the people presented another petition asking the railway to be brought nearer, but I told them it could not be done. It was not play pidgin.

The people know better now?

Oh yes. Now everybody likes the railway. Nobody says now it is not good.

Will the route already surveyed be settled?

Well we will have to consider the route with a view to the development of trade—how best to reach the most populous places.

Just so. And when do you expect to make a start?

As you know our first step is the issue of the loan. As soon as it is floated then the engineer will proceed with the survey and we will take up the work in earnest.

You are waiting for news from London regarding the loan?

Yes, I saw the manager of the Bank the other day and he said it ought to be issued soon.

Then you will proceed with the work at once?

Yes. We shall get through with our part quickly once we make a start.

THE CONNAUGHT ROAD MURDER

LAST MAN CAPTURED: SMART DETECTIVE WORK.

Without doubt the last of the three men arrested in connection with the murder of a Japanese seaman at a boarding house in Connaught Road, was the most slippery customer with whom local detectives have had to deal for sometime. Many times during the past week detectives have been hot on the trail of the man who was wanted, but on each occasion, with the alleged connivance and assistance of friends, he succeeded in eluding them. Then, finding that the city was too hot for him, he sought refuge on the hillside, and while there his countrymen are alleged to have provided him with food. This was during his first few days of open air life. Afterwards, when the Japanese who were assisting him found that their movements were being watched, they went to the hillside no more, and the man who was eluding the sleuth hounds was left to starve. There is no doubt that the pangs of hunger, coupled with the discomfort caused by the continuous rain, drove the man from his retreat and caused him again to enter the city. Possibly he returned while the detectives in pursuit of him were scouring the hillside, or the outhouses at Happy Valley, for again he managed to escape from them, and with a little more luck would have been on his way to Japan.

How the detectives picked up the trail again at the eleventh hour is unknown, but it was certainly a very clever piece of work and reflects great credit on the men who compassed it. The Japanese, who gave the name of Iseki, was found in the hold of the coal steamer Yang Moo, about to leave for Japan. He was buried in the coal, only that part of the head above the mouth being visible. As soon as he was discovered he was dug out, and escorted to the Police Station by Detective Sergeants Murison, Terrett, Grant and Earner who, after searching the whole of the vessel, discovered him in the last coal bunker. There he stated that he had been without food for two days.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 19th April.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

ALLEGED THEFT OF TOBACCO

Charles Humphrey Kane was charged with having, between 27th November and 5th December, 1906 stolen 100 cases of Egyptian Delight tobacco, the property of the British American Tobacco Company. He pleaded not guilty. The Attorney-General prosecuted, and Mr. H. G. Calthrop, instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, defended.

The jury was composed of Messrs. G. M. Hazeland (foreman), A. C. Putley, P. D. Sutherland, E. S. Ford, J. Witchell, A. M. de Lourdes Soares, and C. W. Georg.

The Attorney-General stated that accused had been employed in the British American Tobacco Company trading here, having entered the service of the corporation last year. Early in December last or the preceding month the corporation received a shipment of Egyptian Delight tobacco. In the present state of the market it did not send the Corporation to put this tobacco upon the market because it would injure the sale of superior brands belonging to the Company. It was possible that that tobacco might be used in manufacture, might be used to make snuff, or used possibly as insecticide or as tobacco water. At present however it had not been put upon the market by the Company. A shipment of this tobacco arrived by *Verona* for the Company and was received by the Godown Company. The bill of lading was handed by the manager of the Company to the accused, who was instructed to take delivery with the tallyman, and take the stuff to a place on the beach at West Point, there to see it entirely consumed. Kane was instructed to be present before the light was applied and to remain there until the whole was destroyed. In due course Kane returned to the manager and reported that he had carried out the instructions. A second and similar shipment arrived by the *Nubia* on the 27th November. The bill of lading was handed to the accused who was given the same instructions as before to see the shipment destroyed. He left the office and on his return reported to the manager that the shipment of Egyptian Delight had been consumed. As showing the confidence reposed by the Company in accused, he would mention that last year's stock was taken by him. On the 28th February the manager from certain information found there was a shortage in stock and asked defendant to wait behind after five o'clock and they would go through the books together. Defendant said very well, but shortly afterwards asked leave to go, which the manager granted on the understanding that he would return. Accused did not return that night. It having come to the knowledge of the manager that the tallyman had disappeared, he told accused to go down and have the godown man arrested. The police acting on information, made purchases of tobacco at different shops. They found at 410 Queen's Road West nine full cases of Egyptian Delight tobacco, at 323 Queen's Road, another shop belonging to the same man, six cases and on 2nd March they found 31 full cases and another eight and a half cases. All the boxes bore certain numbers, but in some cases the number was effaced. The numbers belonged to the *Nubia* shipment. Acting on this knowledge the manager gave the defendant in custody. The Attorney-General explained that one witness who had given evidence at the Magistracy for the prosecution had afterwards stated that all he had said before was wrong.

Mr. Brown from the Godown Company gave evidence of the shipments per the *Verona* and the *Nubia*.

Mr. Harrison, manager of the British American Tobacco Company, detailed the instructions given to defendant and the subsequent proceedings which led to his being arrested. The Egyptian Delight Tobacco was not placed on the market by the Company.

Witness was subjected to a lengthy cross-examination with regard to what shipment the stolen tobacco belonged.

Under further questioning witness admitted having charged two natives with larceny but withdrew the charges against both in order to put them in the witness-box.

Re-examined—He had been considerably worried at the time these charges were presented because he had discovered defalcations in every department.

The next witness, formerly in the employ of the British American Tobacco Company, against whom the charge of larceny had been withdrawn after he had been over a week in prison, was severely cross examined as to his part in the burning of the tobacco.

The case for the prosecution having concluded, Mr. Calthrop submitted that the only evidence against the defendant was the evidence of Hong Kwai who had pleaded guilty to larceny and on his own admission was a party to it. No jury ought to be allowed to convict on such evidence.

His Honour held that the charge was not one to be withdrawn from the jury.

Mr. Calthrop then suggested that his Honour should ask if the jury wished to hear any more.

His Honour—Oh no. The jury may express an opinion if they like.

Defendant then gave evidence on his own behalf. He said he was employed as a clerk in the British American Tobacco Company. On the 1st of March he was arrested on a charge of stealing tobacco on the 7th February. It was part of his duty to see to the burning of certain shipments. He did not remember receiving instructions to destroy the shipment per the *Verona* which arrived about the time of the typhoon. The manager handed the warrant to Hong Kwai the tallyman and when the witness went down to West Point he found that the contents of the boxes were on fire. About the end of November there was another shipment of Egyptian Delight. The manager handed him the bill of lading which he subsequently gave to Hong Kwai with instructions to burn the tobacco. He trusted Hong Kwai and on that occasion he did not go down to see it destroyed. It was not true that he told Hong Kwai to take delivery of the tobacco and sell it. Neither was it true that he promised to give Hong Kwai any money.

Cross examined He had been in the employ of the Company for nine months. His salary was \$80, out of which he could save \$40 or \$40. He had a banking account in each of the German and Russian Banks, roughly about \$1,000 each. Part of this belonged to a Chinese lady who asked him to bank it in his name. He had sent drafts for \$200 or \$300 in his name for other people, to America.

For whom?—Different people.

Give their names.—Mrs. Lai and Mrs. I.

Any body else?—don't remember.

You have two banking accounts?—Yes.

When you came to this Colony had you much money?—Yes.

Where did you bring it from?—Japan.

What were you doing there?—I was travelling.

Travelling for what?—I went to school there and went all round.

As a matter of fact were you not recommended by Mr. Gracy the American Vice-Consul as a person who was destitute and had no occupation?—Not exactly destitute.

You have been living in a rather extravagant manner?—Beg your pardon.

You deal in cotton, don't you?—I get some things there.

When did you join the Tobacco Company?—It may have been in March or April.

Mr. Harrison says it was in May.—Perhaps it was.

And your partnership with Lai Tai Tsui commenced in June?—No, I was never in partnership with him.

And you cannot explain how these people should have conspired against you?—No.

You speak Chinese, don't you?—Yes, but not fluently.

You have friends among Chinese ladies?—Yes.

Do you speak Chinese to them?—Yes, when they speak slowly.

His Honour said he wished to consider certain points and the case was adjourned to Monday.

Monday, 22nd April.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

LARCENY OF TOBACCO.

Charles Humphrey Kane, on remand, again appeared on the charge of larceny of 1000 cases of "Egyptian Delight" tobacco from the British-American Tobacco Company.

The Attorney-General prosecuted, and Mr. H. G. Calthrop, instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton (of Messrs. Brutton and Hett), appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Calthrop, in re-opening the hearing, said it was a rule of practice that a jury ought to be told they ought not to convict unless they thought the evidence of the accomplice was corroborated. Evidently the British-American Tobacco Company did not think this "Egyptian Delight" tobacco had any commercial value when they carried it thousands of miles by sea to destroy it at West Point. This was certainly a peculiar circumstance which the manager stated had been carried on before his time. In the first instance the witness Hon Kwai pleaded guilty to the larceny of this tobacco, but the prosecution withdrew the charge. Of course, on this account, the witness would be very grateful, and wish to assist them, and the way he did so was by saying Kane took the tobacco.

The Attorney-General then addressed the jury. He said a man had a right to do what he liked with his own property, and if it was of a quality to interfere with the sale of his specialty he was at liberty to destroy it in order to prevent it falling into the hands of unscrupulous persons who might use it to adulterate superior qualities, and in other ways bring those qualities into disrepute with the consuming public. There were thus good and sufficient reasons for the destruction of this property, and if a person charged to destroy it converted it to his own use it was theft, just as much as taking a purse out of another person's pocket. The prisoner had told them his salary was \$80 a month, but he would not press that matter home, as the jury could draw their own inferences from the spectacle of an \$80 a month man living a \$500 life.

His Lordship then summed up at length, and directed the jurors, who retired.

The jury came back twice, the foreman reporting that they had been unable to agree, and on each occasion they were directed by his Honour to retire, and endeavour to arrive at a unanimous verdict.

They returned for the third time 2.5, when the foreman announced—We are still of the same opinion—four to three.

The Chief Justice—Then there must be a retrial. I ought not to sit again, I think. It will be better if Mr. Justice Wise takes the case.

The jury was discharged, and after the usual details had been arranged, the Sessions were adjourned.

THE POST OFFICE FORGERIES.

Chan Wo and Chan Lam were indicted on charges of forgery, uttering a forged document and obtaining goods by means of a forged document.

The Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. G. E. Morrell, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted. Prisoners who were not defended, pleaded guilty.

Mr. Gompertz stated that the accused were formerly employed by the Kwong Wo Cheong, a firm which had large dealings with America. They knew that the firm received letters containing money or valuable documents by every American mail. On March 14th, when the American mail arrived the first defendant went to the Post Office and asked for the firm's letters. He was handed eleven which he chopped, and signed receipts. The second defendant was waiting outside for the first, and together they went to the China Hotel where they opened the letters. Meanwhile the firm sent for their letters and were told that they had already been delivered. The

accused were arrested later and certain cheques were found in their possession.

His Lordship said the offence was a very serious one and sentenced each of the defendants to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour.

Wednesday, April 24th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

NATURAL AFFECTION.

An interesting point arose in the hearing of the action Chan Tun Po v. Yu Wui Cheung, Yu Ngoi Cheung and Yu Chun Cheung, the suggestion being that the natural affection of the sons for the father was not sufficient consideration for guaranteeing repayment of the deceased father's debts. The plaintiff, whose case was conducted by Mr. E. J. Grist sued for \$836.32, principal and interest due in respect of money lent by him to the Kwong Cheung Hing Lai Kee and Yu Pui Lai. Mr. Hursthouse, from the Crown Solicitors' office, appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. Grist explained that the money was actually lent to the father of the three defendants. The amount lent was \$1,000 and the repayment of this was guaranteed by the three sons.

Plaintiff gave evidence of lending the money, \$220 had been paid on account of principal, and interest had also been paid. Five or six days ago he asked Yu Wui Cheung to pay, and he asked for time to find the money.

Mr. Hursthouse suggested that the guarantee was not signed in February 1904 when the money was lent but in August 1906 after the father had died.

Plaintiff denied this. Mr. Hursthouse—You allege that all signed at the time the money was lent? Yes.

I put it to you that the three sons really signed in August 1906? No.

Do you know that, when the father died, the estate was realised and split up between the creditors?—No.

Are you sure?—Yes.

Did you sign the deed of composition?—I do not know exactly. If you show the deed to me I will be able to tell you.

His Honour—Do you remember or do you not?—Yes, I did.

Mr. Hursthouse, having put in the deed of assignment, asked—Now do you say you do not know the estate was divided up?—I was told to sign it by Yu Ngoi Cheung who brought me \$220 and said the balance would be paid in instalments.

Did you sign without reading it?—I did not look at it.

Mr. Hursthouse pointed out that in the deed it stated "We brothers are willing to make notes of indebtedness." He said the three signatures were put on at that time and had not already been made.

The first defendant was called and said that they signed the document as they thought they were liable for their father's debts.

Mr. Hursthouse argued that there was no consideration for giving such a guarantee as the boys had done. They had made themselves liable for some \$5000 worth of debts without getting a cash for it.

Mr. Grist having replied,

His Honour said there was not so much natural affection between the Chinese and their parents. The defendants did guarantee this payment, for which there were many considerations. The money would not have been lent without consideration. Judgment for plaintiff with costs against all three.

Friday, April 26th

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

MASTER AND SERVANT.

Li Yau sued R. Hamilton, overrider on the Kowloon-Canton Railway, for \$22 being wages as cook and boy for January and February of this year. Mr. M. J. D. Stephens appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that he was engaged as cook and boy at \$11 a month on the 1st

of January and not having received any money for his services he left on the 5th March. Under cross-examination by Mr. Stephens, he denied having been offered \$15 for two months, the suggestion being that defendant retained the remainder to prevent him leaving without notice, that being a practice of the boy, about which the employees of the railway frequently complained. Plaintiff asserted that on one occasion, at the end of February, defendant placed \$7 on the table for him which he refused to take. He then asked Mr. Hamilton to pay him for the one month and let the other stand over, but defendant would not accede to this request.

Defendant told the court that he employed the boy at \$10 a month. He did not pay him at the end of January but at the end of February he offered him \$15 saying that he would retain the other \$5 so as to ensure plaintiff not leaving without proper notice. The boy left at the end of February.

His Honour—Well, he worked two months?—Yes.

His Honour—He is entitled to his wages. You can prosecute him for leaving without notice.

Mr. Stephens—Yes, I told my client that, but he wanted to come into court and explain how it was he had not paid him.

His Honour—Judgment for \$20.

CURIOUS MARRIAGE CASE.

PRIVILEGED BIGAMY.

A case possessing some unusual features came before Mr. Huxford at the Magistracy on April 24th, when Wong Yau, who is the manager of the Wong Sam Kai shop in Kowloon, appeared in answer to a charge of having on the 26th January, 1906, made a false declaration to the Registrar General in describing himself as a bachelor. The offence consisted in Wong declaring himself as a single man when he was married. Some time ago he had wedded a woman with all the Chinese ceremonial and recently he met another maiden whom he fancied for a wife. He went through the marriage ceremony according to the English law with her, but when wife number two was taken to his household, and found that there was another woman who disputed the place to which she was entitled, there was trouble. She lodged a complaint, with the result that Wong had to appear before the Magistrate who adjourned the case and fixed bail at \$25. At first sight it would appear that Wong had committed bigamy, but apparently the second marriage is the only one that is recognised by the British authorities.

MASONIC.

The District Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Hongkong and South China held its Seventeenth Annual Meeting on April 19th, when M. E. Companion T. F. Hough presided and the following Officers were invested:

District Second Grand Principal, M. E. Comp. T. F. Hough; District Third Grand Principal, M. E. Comp. W. H. Wickham; District Grand Scribe E. M. E. Comp. A. O'D. District Grand Scribe N. M. E. Comp. G. G. Burnett, District Grand President B. of G. P. Goughlin; M. E. Comp. F. W. Edwards, District Grand Treasurer, M. E. Comp. D. Macdonald, District Grand Registrar, M. E. Comp. F. W. Clark, District Grand Sojourner, M. E. Comp. S. J. Hainisch; District Grand First Assist. Sojourner, M. E. Comp. H. W. Wolfe, District Grand Second Assist. Sojourner, M. E. Comp. H. Bathurst; District Grand Sword Bearer, M. E. Comp. C. H. Grace; District Grand Standard Bearer, M. E. Comp. W. J. Graham, M. E. Comp. J. Smith, M. E. Comp. B. D. Thomas, and M. E. Comp. E. Stevens, District Grand Director of Ceremonies, Comp. W. H. Purcell, District Grand Dep. Director of Ceremonies, Comp. C. W. Lingard, District Grand Assist. Director of Ceremonies, Comp. H. Staples Smith; District Grand Janitor, Comp. J. Vanstone, Unofficial Members—M. E. Comp. J. J. Bryan, and M. E. Comp. E. H. Ray.

THE BIGGEST CRANES IN THE EAST.

DOCKYARD ACQUISITIONS.

The largest cranes in the East. This is not idle boasting, but is the considered judgment of those in a position to know. The four new cranes erected in His Majesty's Naval Dockyard at Hongkong are the largest in the East. It is not difficult to believe it when one glances at the gigantic structures which loom so distinctly in the landscape and seascape. Certainly no one could look at them without some curiosity being roused, and now that these cranes have been completed and handed over to the naval authorities it is perhaps fitting that some description of them should be given to the public.

Premising, what everybody here knows, that Hongkong Dockyard is being equipped so as to be able to undertake all necessary repairs and overhauling of ships of war, it will be understood that these large and powerful cranes are intended to lift guns, boilers, engines or indeed any part of a ship that may require repair. They will be used for dismantling ships in cases of overhaul. The four cranes—three of twenty tons, and one of fifty tons—are of the type known as the Fairbairn crane, which is distinguished by the swan neck jib. This formation of jib gives a greater head clearance—more room and greater facility for lifting weights to the maximum height of the crane. To most people the sight of these curved cranes suggests problems of gravity, but mechanics and experience have proved the wisdom of the innovation, and, while nobody suggests that our naval authorities do not make mistakes, there is sufficient confidence in them to approve their selection of the most up to date appliances. Ordinary derrick and travelling cranes need ballast to maintain their equilibrium, but these curved structures have no ballast at all. What gives them their stability is the particularly deep and solid foundations in which they are built. They have each a foundation of 29 feet 6 inches in depth, while they rise to a height with the swan neck curve of 65 feet above the ground level and possess a revolving radius of 60 feet. The jib, in the construction of which steel is entirely employed, is made in a box section. In the case of the twenty ton cranes, which have to lift that weight at the rate of twenty feet per minute, there is also a fast gear for lifting weights of five tons and under at the rate of eighty feet per minute. The revolving speed, the speed at the hook, is 180 feet per minute. From these figures even the lay mind can appreciate the facility which these cranes will introduce in all big works of repair. We have already indicated that the cranes are sunk in a very deep well, the whole of which is encased in a cast iron cylinder, consisting of machined plates bolted together and made watertight. The whole of the foundation castings are bolted from top to bottom with long bolts, 26 feet long, these holding the mass together. In each instance the whole crane rests on live rollers, the value and utility of which can be appreciated without any great knowledge of engineering. Live rollers are also placed round the girth of the crane at the ground level, and this combination gives that remarkable revolving speed which distinguishes the Fairbairn type. The snatch block is capable of descending thirty feet below the cope of the wall—it will be remembered that these cranes are built conveniently near the sea wall—and by its means it can reach to any depth in a ship. Moreover the machinery which operates each crane is of the greatest efficiency and embodies the latest improvements. Machinery and gear are sheltered in a steel plate house, another fact which indicates the thorough and comprehensive nature of the arrangements connected with the construction of these apparatus. At present the cranes are worked by steam, but they have been supplied with gear to enable them to be worked by electricity, as it is contemplated introducing that motive power in the course of a year or two when the power station is built.

The last test in connection with the cranes was carried out last Thursday. It is satisfactory to record that all have

answered the tests in a way which affords another testimonial to the value of this type, and also reflects the highest credit on the workmanship and supervision which contributed to this successful result. The three twenty ton cranes almost doubled their specified speed while each lifted thirty tons and revolved with ease. Not only that but the test was made more exacting by taking out the gear and lowering the weight of thirty tons by means of the brake alone. This severe trial was performed with admirable results. The fifty ton crane, which is the same height as the others, but is proportionately strengthened at the base, and has a bigger jib and a stronger box section, was also subjected to a very severe test. It lifted seventy-five tons and showed the same proportionate brake strength. The deflection of the jib in lifting this great weight was only five inches, and when the weight was lowered the jib went back to its original position, leaving no permanent set. With regard to the twenty ton cranes there was only a deflection in each of three and three-quarter inches, showing that the jibs had been properly constructed.

It only remains to be said that the four cranes are a credit to the firm of Messrs. Cowans, Sheldon and Company, Limited, of Carlisle who were entrusted with the work. This firm is one of the largest crane builders in the United Kingdom and their work is to be seen in every large dockyard. Certainly the construction of the cranes in His Majesty's Dockyard at Hongkong provides the company with a testimonial of which they have every reason to be proud, and in view of what is heard about foreign competition, it must be gratifying to the Briton to see the national reputation being so worthily maintained in this part of the Empire. Remembering too the difficulties imposed by the employment of unskilled Chinese labour, the achievement of this undertaking is a compliment to the watchfulness, skill and unremitting supervision of Mr. J. G. MacGregor, the superintendent engineer, and his assistant Mr. J. Boyd.

NEW TERRITORY NOTES.

The railway progresses slowly owing to the rains. Bridge building has received a check and, in some cases, the foundations have been damaged by the water. Farmers add frogs rejoice however. The former are now busy planting the first rice crop. The latter make night hideous. Trees and shrubs of all kinds are now donning their summer robes and, the brown hills are slowly changing colour. The recently planted crops of cane, peanuts and *wo suk* are looking well. The early rains promise a bountiful summer. Officially there is nothing doing. Owing to the Governor going away Mr. Messer at Taipo has been called in to temporarily fill one of the vacancies. Mr. Hallifax the Assistant Superintendent of Police is due to arrive back from leave next month and, it is expected, he will take up his old appointment at Taipo. Over the border things have been far from quiet. Robberies have been numerous and, just at present, there seems to be an epidemic of cattle stealing. Some of the cattle were recovered at Yaumati and the thieves arrested.

CHINESE POLYGAMY.

A censor has written a strong protest to the Throne on the question of polygamy. He points out that while the custom may have arisen because of the desire of having sons, as things are, this reason is now forgotten.

Poor people have more than one wife. Mandarins, who ought to give all their time to the welfare of the people, surround themselves with eight or ten wives, old men of seventy years of age do the same thing, and so there is confusion and decay everywhere.

More than this the people of the West make a laughing stock of China because of this, and the evils that have followed such a course.

The censor therefore urges that new laws should be made and promulgated which should compel men to have one wife and one only just as obtains in the West.—*Tientsin Times*.

COMPANIES.

HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING WEAVING AND DYEING CO.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in their company, for the purpose of confirming two resolutions passed at a previous special meeting, was held yesterday. The Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson presided and the others present were Sir Paul Chater, Mr. A. G. Wood (directors), Messrs. P. S. Jamieson (secretary), A. Shaw (manager), T. S. Forrest, H. Gittens, R. Miller, R. S. Piercy, Lo Cheung Shui, and Ho Yue Sang.

The Secretary having read the notice calling the meeting.

Mr. FORREST moved the first resolution concerning the change in the articles of association. Mr. PIERCY seconded, and the resolution was confirmed.

On the motion of Mr. MILLER, seconded by Mr. LO CHEUNG SHUI, the second resolution was also confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen.

THE TOKYO MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, agents, have favoured us with a digest of the report of this Company, as presented to the forty-seventh ordinary general meeting of shareholders. The company transacts marine insurance business only.

In every item we have deleted decimals.

Profit and loss account, 1905, and former years. The balance in hand on this account at the beginning of the year was Yen 3,850,982; during the year the total disbursements have amounted to Yen 380,530. The Directors recommend the payment of a dividend of three yen per share or 24 per cent. out of this account, which will absorb Yen 180,000 and that the balance of Yen 3,090,158 be carried forward.

Working account, 1906. The net premium for the year amount to Yen 1,692,456 against which net claims and losses have been settled aggregating Yen 315,159; the expenses amount to Yen 195,430. There therefore remains a balance of Yen 1,181,893 to which has to be added interest, &c. of Yen 369,568.

Surplus. The funds in hand in excess of Capital stand at Yen 4,821,620.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, called for the purpose of confirming two resolutions sanctioning alterations in the articles of association, was held on April 27th at the Company's offices. The Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson presided, and there were also present Sir Paul Chater, Messrs. G. C. Moxon, F. Maitland, A. G. Raymond, H. P. White (directors), Captain W. E. Clarke, Messrs. J. Orange, J. Barton, Ho Took, Hsu Hui Wau, A. Turner, Foong Leung Him, and Mr. L. N. Lee (secretary).

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting.

The first resolution was confirmed on the motion of Captain CLARKE, seconded by Mr. BARTON.

On the motion of Mr. WHITE, seconded by Sir PAUL CHATER, the second resolution was confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN—Thank you for your attendance, gentlemen.

CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the above company, for the purpose of confirming two resolutions passed at a previous special meeting, was held on April 27th at the company's offices. The Hon. W. J. Gresson presided, and the others present were Sir Paul Chater, Messrs. F. Maitland, G. C. Moxon and H. P. White (directors), P. C. Potts, Ho Fook, Lo Cheung Shui, Wong Leung Him, W. J. Saunders, Chan San, and L. N. Lee (secretary).

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting.

Mr. SAUNDERS proposed the first resolution concerning the alterations in the articles of association.

Mr. POTTS seconded, and the resolution was confirmed.

On the motion of Mr. MOXON, seconded by Mr. MAITLAND, the second resolution was confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN—I thank you for your attendance, gentlemen.

THE CHINA BORNEO CO., LD.

The fourth ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders in this Company was held at the office of the Company St. George's Building, at noon on Saturday April 27th. Mr. A. G. Wood presided, and there were also present Sir Paul Chater and Hon. Mr. E. Osborne (consulting committee), Mr. J. Wheelley (general manager), Messrs. A. O. Baptista, L. E. Ozorio, and K. Sayce.

The CHAIRMAN, after reading the notice calling the meeting, said:—Gentlemen—You have now had copies of the report and accounts before you for some days, and if you have no objection, I will dispense with reading them. The results of the Company's operations during the past year have again been unsatisfactory and we regret that we are again obliged to pass the payment of a dividend. The reason for the bad result is precisely the same as for previous years—the continued depression in trade generally, and consequent further decline in values. The difference in trade rates of exchange between this and Borneo has also been very much against us. There is no other explanation to give you for it is impossible to make trade where trade does not exist. I am glad to be able to let you know that the prospect for the current year is at present more encouraging and I hope that this will be maintained. We have acquired, on advantageous terms, the site on which the Company's saw mills at Sandakan stand. This property was formerly under lease to the Company and the saw mill machinery we removed from Talaga is now being erected alongside the Sandakan mills. This arrangement will enable us to run the two mills under one supervision and also, if necessary, to more than double our present output of sawn wood. You will notice from the report that your consulting committee have foregone their fees for the year under review. I do not think that there is anything further of interest to tell you, but, before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be glad to answer any questions you may wish to put.

There were no questions, and the report and statement of accounts were adopted on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. OZORIO.

Mr. BAPTISTA proposed the re-election of Hon. Mr. Osborne to the consulting committee. The motion was seconded by Mr. OZORIO, and shareholders agreed.

Mr. W. H. Potts was re-appointed auditor on the motion of Mr. OZORIO, seconded by Mr. BAPTISTA.

The CHAIRMAN—Thank you for your attendance, gentlemen.

The report was as follows:

GENTLEMEN,—The General Manager and Consulting Committee beg to present to the shareholders the fourth ordinary yearly report of the company.

The accounts show a profit of \$12,028.64

The consulting committee recommend:—

To write off Launches and Lighters \$ 5,000.00
To write off Kudat Pier ... 2,000.00
To write off House Property ... 1,500.00
To write off Talaga Saw Mill, Cost of Removal ... 720.00
To write off Timber Concessions ... 2,808.64

\$ 2,028.64

Consulting Committee: In accordance with articles of association, Mr. E. Osborne retires but offers himself for re-election.

Auditor: The accounts under review, have, in the absence of Mr. W. H. Potts, been audited by Mr. F. Maitland, Mr. W. H. Potts offers himself for re-election.

J. WHEELLEY,
General Manager.

Hongkong, April 15th, 1907.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

To 31st December, 1906.

LIABILITIES.

Capital—
\$10,000 shares each \$12 ... \$720,000.00
Less 14,000 shares unissued
each \$12 ... 168,000.00
552,000.00

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, amount
overdrawn ... 74,406.38
Sundry creditors ... 5,970.23
Balance of working account ... 12,028.64
\$641,405.25

ASSETS.

Hongkong Saw Mills ... 151,505.84
Sandakan Saw Mills ... 41,625.00
Talaga Saw Mills:
Value as per last statement ... \$44,662.51
Less amount provided for depreciation ... 5,000.00
39,662.51

Steam launches and lighters:—
Value as per last statement ... \$95,717.05
Less amount provided for depreciation ... 5,000.00
90,717.05
Since added ... 10,576.03
101,293.08

Sandakan Engine Works and Slipway:—
Value as per last statement ... \$2,694.81
Since added ... 3,692.52
6,387.33

Plant ... 21,943.83
Land and house property ... 6,769.43
House and office furniture ... 2,395.03
Kudat Pier:
Value as per last statement ... \$9,000.00
Less amount provided for depreciation ... 4,000.00
5,000.00

Timber Concessions:—
Value as per last statement ... \$23,383.21
Less amount provided for depreciation ... 1,790.62
\$21,592.59
Since added ... 73.82
21,666.41

Sundry debtors ... 19,102.51
Suspense account, expenses in connection with removal Talaga Saw Mills:
As per last statement ... \$1,048.65
Since added ... 720.00
\$1,768.65

Less amount written off ... 1,048.65
720.00

Stock of rough and sawn timber, stores, material, &c. ... 124,550.89
Cash in hand ... 22,791.20
\$614,405.25

WORKING ACCOUNT.

Dr.
To management, office expenses, and general charges at Hongkong and Borneo ... 32,983.68
To exchange ... 8,745.46
To interest ... 4,776.48
To balance ... 11,028.64
\$58,534.26

Cr.
By profit on sales of rough and sawn timber, &c. ... 58,534.26
By scrip fees ... 5.00
\$58,539.26

MACAO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

April 19th

The condition of the Avenida Vasco da Gama is deteriorating.

Prices of daily necessities here are advancing alarmingly.

Plague and smallpox cases are numerous.

The Harbour Police are too officious when steamers arrive.

The fear of a water famine has passed since the rains came.

There is a rumour that the Electric Light Company is about to undertake extensive alterations.

A Peking dispatch states that the Wai-wu-pu has been notified by the American Minister in Peking that there may be some trouble in Lienchow, Kwangtung Province shortly. The Minister therefore requests the Wai-wu-pu to instruct the Viceroy of Kwangtung to give protection to American residents and their property in the threatened district.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SENTIMENTALISM AND CRIME.

SIR,—Your leader of to-day has a wide bearing. The following from an American paper, with reference to the Thaw case, may interest you:—

"The most deplorable part of it [a shooting case] seems to be that it makes a man on our streets, in our office buildings or in the hallways of our homes, when someone we know and loved bleeds out his heart and his life through the holes made by a murderer's bullets. After that our attention seems to be mainly confined to finding some excuse for the murderer—some device that will save him from the gallows which we, in our innocence, have always thought to be the reward of murderers. . . . Perhaps we are all insane. It doesn't make much difference. If we have money enough or are sensational enough some lawyer will find enough in our lives and enough tears in his voice to twist the faults which our friends overlooked into the semblance of insanity. That gives any one of us the right to commit murder with impunity. All we need is a revolver and a peculiar way of wearing our hair."—Yours for sanity.

TRUTHFUL JAMES

April 23rd.

TYPHOON HEROISM.

PRESENTATION OF HUMANE SOCIETY'S MEDALS.

The deeds of the two gentlemen who were the heroes of the hour at Government House on April 19th are too well known to require recapitulation. Both Inspector Gourlay and Mr. H. S. Bevan distinguished themselves on the day of the September typhoon, and the bravery of both has now been fittingly recognised.

When they presented themselves in the drawing room of the Governor's residence on that afternoon there were present the Hon. Mr. F. H. May, Hon. Captain F. J. Badley, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Mr. de Trafford, Mr. R. A. B. Pousonby and Captain Coleman, A.D.C.

His EXCELLENCY said he was very gratified that one of his last official acts was the awarding of Royal Humane Society medals for gallantry displayed during the terrible two hours on the morning of September 18th. The first work of the typhoon was devoted to the saving of life, and the efforts of some in this direction had been given due prominence in the Press in the first instance, and afterwards rigorous inquiry had been made by the Captain-Superintendent of Police. Some of these people were awarded the Bellios medal, but in four cases the Secretary of State was asked to recommend the granting of medals by the Royal Humane Society. On Thursday he received a dispatch from the Secretary of State sending him medals for the two gentlemen present, for Mr. Granger and for Mr. Harvey.

Addressing Inspector Gourlay, his Excellency told him that he had displayed conspicuous gallantry when the storm was at its height in saving life at Praya East. He had jumped into sampans as they were driven before the gale and passed close to the Praya, and had thus succeeded in saving five lives. He had also rendered valuable service on the following days in the gruesome task of searching for and in coffining dead bodies. The Governor then pinned the medal on the Inspector's coat, after which he addressed Mr. Bevan. He told him that the medal was presented him for gallant conduct in jumping off the Praya in the height of the typhoon and saving the life of a Chinese. The medal would no doubt be a source of gratification to him, but His Excellency expected that the memory of that saved life would give him far greater pleasure.

The medal was then pinned on Mr. Bevan's breast by the king's representative, after which both recipients briefly thanked him and withdrew.

COMMERCIAL.

RAW COTTON.

HONGKONG, 29th April.—Small business at a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ per picul. Stock about 5,000 bales. Bombay.....\$17.50 to \$20.50 per picul. Bengal (New), Rangoon and Dacca.....21.50 to 22.00 .. Shanghai and Japanese 25.00 to 26.00 .. Tungehow and Ningpo.....25.00 to 26.00 .. Reported sales, 350 bales.

OPIMUM

HONGKONG, April 27th

Quotations are:—Allowance net to 1 catty.

Malwa New	\$800	to	per picul.
Malwa Old	\$800	to	do.
Malwa Older	\$830	to	do.
Malwa Very Old	\$970	to	do.
Persian Fine Quality	\$1000	to	do.
Persian Extra Fine	\$700	to	do.
Patna New	\$932½	to	per chest.
Patna Old		to	do.
Benares New	\$912½	to	do.
Benares Old		to	do.

SILK.

CANTON, 6th April, 1907. Silk Market.—The improved enquiry for Europe alluded to in our last was maintained during the earlier part of the fortnight; but latterly, business has been hampered by the high pretensions of the Dealers. It is difficult to ascertain accurate quotations, as the Market is rather mixed and irregular. The divergence in the feelings of the Chinese, as already noted, remains the feature of our market; but the general tone is strong. The stock in 6th/7th Crops Silk is practically nil. Contracts in New Silk (May-November deliveries) amount to 7/8000 bales, chiefly coarse and medium sizes. Dealers are reluctant to sell fine sizes ahead, in spite of good prices offered. Buyers for America have been fairly active, in S. R. 14 16 and Rereels, at daily increasing prices. Waste Market.—Is active, with an upwards tendency for Old Waste, further supplies of which are only expected to a small extent. Some Firms show much interest in New Waste; but the Dealers are wavering. Up to date over 3,000 bales have been booked, at somewhat diverging prices, for June-November deliveries. Stock of Silk in Canton 200 bales.

PIECE-GOODS.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co's Report on the Shanghai Piece Goods Trade, dated Shanghai 18th April, 1907, states:—Providence has certainly been kind to those who have been carrying such a heavy load in Shanghai during 1906, as it now looks as if they ought to be able to have their sales to the Chinese dealers cleared off during the next six months without any loss, while the outlook during the latter part of last year was anything but cheerful. The anticipation that the off-take would equal last year's has unfortunately not been fulfilled, deliveries to date of all kinds showing a falling off of 38 per cent., while the fresh supplies received this year amount to 22½ per cent. of the deliveries. During the interval several telegraphic advices have appeared in the daily papers concerning the progress of affairs in Manchuria, which do at last seem to be assuming some tangible shape. So far as one can judge they are all trending in the right direction, but it is difficult to follow exactly from the fragmentary bits of information, that come in from different parts of that vast territory what really is going on. So far trade remains unaffected, although it is said prices are improving slightly in Newchwang, while from the figures published recently quite a large trade is being done via Dalny. There is still a fair demand for 3-yard American goods in Tientsin and a slight improvement in the reselling prices is noticeable here, some \$1000 bales, it is said, having been bought from second hand holders for that market on the basis of Tls. 3.75 for what Tls. 3.65 was accepted last week, with the exception of Loray A, which are being held for a further advance. Chefoo and Kiao-chow are both doing a fair miscellaneous business. A welcome improvement is at length setting in in the Hankow market, but it has not culminated as yet in any fresh orders from importers. Things are dragging along here, there being no pronounced improvement, and clearances are far from satisfactory. Sales from stock are almost at a standstill, and all indent business is actually so. The markets show no abatement in prices, which are quite prohibitive so far as this market is concerned. Fanny Dyed makes are especially firm and very few orders are going through. The Liverpool Cotton market is firm, prices advancing daily until Mid-American comes to-day

6.22½. The quotation for "Futures," however, is only 5.76½. Egyptian has advanced to 10½. Business from first hands remains practically at a standstill, all we hear of this week being a few common 84 lbs. Shirtings and some medium 10 lbs. at very poor prices. A small lot of fine White Shirtings under an old chop have also been placed. The Auctioneers have not been quite so favourable on the whole, possibly on account of the higher exchange. This appears to be becoming a very favourite mode of gambling amongst a certain class of natives here, and is unfortunately being countenanced by some of the Foreign Banks to such an extent as to seriously interfere with legitimate trade transactions. This is much to be deprecated, and for the credit of the place should not be encouraged, as it is most probably those who are already heavily involved in trade contracts that are attempting this form of gamble to help them out of their difficulties. At the present juncture of affairs it will be fatal if any of the interested parties lose their heads. A noticeable feature this week has been the filling of the orders from Soochow, that have been pending for some time, for Indian Cotton Yarn. The buyers appear to have held off to good purpose, and have registered some bargains in their purchases this week. Some disappointment is felt here at the advice received from Bombay, within the past few days, that spinners there have failed to agree on the question of curtailing the supply, and that it is now definitely decided to work the trade at all it is worth, which would be much if the present rate of supply continues much longer. The deliveries this year show what should be a satisfactory, though not very substantial increase over last year, but the import is nearly 47 per cent. greater, while the stock is nearly 60 per cent. larger. In addition to this Hongkong is equally overstocked and ever ready to pour supplies into this market whenever there is an opportunity. Japanese spinings are keeping very steady as regards the off-take, while the import is not ten per cent. in excess of last year. The question of imported yarns has a very direct bearing on the piece goods trade. For instance, two years ago at this season standard American Drills and Sheetings were worth in the neighbourhood of Tls. 5.25 per piece, while the best No. 10s Indian Yarn were selling at Tls. 87.00 per bale. Now the latter are selling freely at Tls. 64.50, or a difference of 26 per cent. to come with which the American Cloth would have to sell at about Tls. 3.75. The inference is obvious.

The following is the weekly Piece Goods report of Messrs. Albert & Co, dated Shanghai April 19th, 1907: The market remains featureless, only a small resale business on native account taking place at fairly steady values, while the volume of clearances from stock is showing rapid diminution. The Hankow market is at present under the cloud of a recent failure of a prominent native piece goods hong, which has hit a number of Chinese banks, with the usual resultant withdrawal of credit facilities from their merchants, and consequently trade for that outlet is very quiet. A small inquiry is maintained for Chefoo and also Ningpo, and the former principally in Dyed and Fancy goods and the latter in English heavy shirtings, but second holders have been able to supply practically all such demand without having to deal with importers direct. It is reported that the attempt at united action amongst the Bombay Mills on the question of a general adoption of short time, four days a week working, has failed. The market for Bombay spinings meantime continued to decline, and the lower quotations have received little or no response from this end. With the exception of a few favourite chops for Tientsin, clearances have, taken as a whole, considerably fallen off, being 7,500, 5,500 and 4,100 bales for each of the past three weeks in order. We understand that one or two of the local mills are contemplating short time in order to give the accumulation of stocks of locally spun yarn which is piling up, a chance of reduction.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

For P. & O. s.s. Japan, sailed on 24th April 1907. For London: 1 case porcelain, 5 bales feathers, 16 cases cigars, 1 pkgs. hide, 100 bales split bamboo, 1 pkgs. sundries, 21 cases personal effects, 2 pkgs. preserves, 21 rolls mats and mattings, 170 cases camphor (opt.) 3 cases corks, 80 pkgs. midose, 5 pkgs. bristles. For Marseilles, London or Hamburg:—100 cases camphor, 20 pkgs. merchandise, 5 cases human hair. For Gibraltar:—1 case cigars. For Marseilles:—35 cases ess. oil. For Glasgow:—1 case curios.

Per s.s. Calchas, sailed on 10th April, 1907. For Havre: 116 bales canes, 234 pkgs. matting, 205 bales bamboo. For Havre or Hamburg or London:—200 slabs tin. For Havre or London or Continent: 50 cases camphor. For London:—100 bales waste silk, 10 cases bristles, 1,480 bales canes, 74 cases chinaware, curios, &c., 91 bales feathers, 30 cases P. I. tans, 405 pkgs. mattings, 320 bags ore, 125 casks soy. For London or Glasgow: 275 pkgs. ginger. For London or Hamburg or Antwerp:—107 bales canes, 50 bales feathers. For Swansea: 273 bags ore. For Glasgow or Dundee or Leith or Aberdeen:—126 cases preserves. For Rotterdam: 133 rolls matting. For Antwerp: 230 bales feathers, 300 bales split bamboo.

Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co's Fortnightly Produce Circular, dated Shanghai, 15th April, 1907, has the following:—(Nuts)—The market is very weak and only a few parcels have changed hands in the last fortnight. Cowhides. Market steady and prices unchanged. Tobacco.—No business doing. Feathers. Stocks are small, and prices generally have slightly advanced. The demand remains good. Cotton. There is a good enquiry from the home market for this article and we have to record a fair business. Tallow.—Only a small business has been done in the meantime. Wood Oil.—Dealers are asking high prices which makes business very difficult indeed. Straw-hat.—Being between seasons, business as well as supplies have been small. Laych white and mottled brands remain in demand. Rugs.—Great-skins.—Are in strong demand, and stocks are nearly cleared. Wool. Sheep's.—The demand remains very steady, and the market is nearly cleared of the present season's supplies. Camels.—Remains in good demand. Antimony.—Very little offering. No business has been reported.

SHARE REPORTS.

Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co's Share Report for the week ending 18th April, 1907, states:—Business has been exceedingly limited since our last issue and there is no great change in rates to record. The money market still continues tight, and we do not see much prospect of improvement in the near future. Banks.—No business has been reported. The T. T. on London to-day is 2 10½. Marine and Fire Insurance. Yangtze Insurance. Small lots have been dealt in at \$165 ex 73, and there are buyers at this figure. Union Insurance. Shares are quoted in Hongkong at \$85 buyers. Shipping.—On the 11th a sale was reported at Tls. 55 for July delivery, and on the 15th April shares changed hands at Tls. 5½. The market closes with small buyers at Tls. 52. Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co. No business. Docks and Wharves.—Shanghai & Hongkew Wharves. On the 11th shares changed hands at Tls. 217½ and 218 for April, and Tls. 221½ for June. On the 13th September shares were dealt in at Tls. 230, and these rates prevail at the close. Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co. The week opened with sales at Tls. 85 for April, and the same rate for May, July and September delivery. On the 15th shares were dealt in at Tls. 82½ for April. The market closes with buyers at Tls. 83 for April, 84 for July. Yangtze Wharves. There are buyers at Tls. 222½ with 20 shares offering. Sugars. No business is reported this week. In Perak Sugars there are sellers at Tls. 85. Mining.—Chinese Engineering & Mining Co. On the 11th Tls. 13.35 for each was reported, followed by sales at Tls. 13½, at which rate the market closed steady. Lands.—The only business to record is the sale of Anglo-French Land Co. Shares at Tls. 191. Shanghai Lands. There are buyers of the old shares at Tls. 10 and of the new at Tls. 98. Industrial.—There has been a fair business in Ewo Cotton Shares. The Market opened at Tls. 68 cash and Tls. 60½ for June, but on the 13th sellers prevailed and the market became decidedly weak. Closing rates are Tls. 67 for cash and April, with sellers at Tls. 67 for June delivery. International Cottons have been dealt in at Tls. 54 for June. Lam Kung Mow. A single transaction is reported at Tls. 82½. Mastachappi, &c., in Langkat. The market opened at Tls. 267½ April, and Tls. 274 June. Rates have wavered downwards one or two taels since then, but only a limited business has been done, and at closing we quote buyers at Tls. 267½ for cash and Tls. 273½ for June. Miscellaneous.—Hall and Holtz have changed hands at \$23. Central Hotel. Shares have been placed at Tls. 14½ for the old shares. Hotel des Colonies. A transaction is reported at Tls. 15.60. Shanghai Mercury Shares have changed hands at Tls. 47½. Shanghai Mutual Telephone Shares have been dealt in at Tls. 61 and there are further buyers. Loans and Debentures.—There is nothing to report this week.

HONGKONG, 26th April, 1907.—The market has ruled with a further inclination to weakness in most stocks during the week with a few notable exceptions, more especially these of Hongkong and Shanghai Banks and China Sugars, both of which have shown considerable strength. The amount of cash business transacted has been fair, but time contracts are still conspicuous by their absence. Exchange on London 2s. 1½d. On Shanghai Tls. 72½.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai, after small sales in the early part of the week at 89½ and 89¾, suddenly rose to 92½, with some small sales, and the market closed steady at that rate. The London rate remains unchanged at 105. The sudden rise in the Hongkong rate is attributable to the inevitable resumption of comparative normal rates between London and China which have lately ruled somewhat abnormal. An advance in the China or a fall in the London rate was clearly indicated, and taking into consideration the firmness of the former, and the comparative inactivity of the latter, the course which the market has taken was more or less to be anticipated. Nationals have been placed during the week at 51 and closed with further buyers at that rate.

MARINE INSURANCES.—With a few shares on offer and no immediate buyers Unions have fallen to 770, after sales at 775 and 770, the market closing steady at the latter rate. Yangtzes are enquired for at 170, but no shares appear to be available to meet the small demand. Cantons have been placed during the week at 280, and close with sellers at 282½. We have no business to report in China Traders.

FIRE INSURANCES.—The market continues dull, and with the exception of small sales of Chinas at 85 and 84, we have no business to report.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have ruled firmer, and after further small sales at 29 and 29½, buyers offer 29½. Ind. Chinas have had an enquiry at 70½ and 71 during the week, but we have heard of no sales, and the market closes fairly steady at the latter rate. Star Ferries (old) have found buyers at 31, while the new issue continues on offer at 19½. Douglas's remain in demand at 38, but shares are obtainable at 40. Shell Transports have been placed at somewhat erratic rates, from 43½ to 45½, the market closing at the latter rate.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have been enquired for during the week, but no shares seem to be forthcoming, and the rate has improved, without sales, to 117, and possibly a higher one would be paid for small lots of shares. Luzons unchanged and without business.

MINING.—Chinese Engineering are enquired for at 41s., but no shares are available. Raubs have been placed at 57, and close steady at that rate.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks changed hands in small lots during the early part of the week at 120, and later in larger lots at 118, while small sales are reported at time of closing under the latter rate. The market, however, closes fairly steady at 118, and it is very doubtful whether any shares are obtainable under that rate. Kowloon Wharves have further declined to 85 with sales and sellers. Shanghai Docks ruled quiet in the early part of the week with Shanghai quoting 83 sellers; later, however, the rate improved, and at time of closing Shanghai quotes 85 buyers. Hongkong Wharves also show an improvement in the Northern port and close at 217½.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands continue to improve, and with an unsatisfied demand during the week at 100½ and 107 the rate has gone up to 107½ with buyers. Shares at the moment seem scarce and business during the week has been of the smallest. Hotels continue on offer at 118, and it is probable that a lower rate would be accepted. Kowloon Lands have changed hands at 37½, and at time of closing a few more shares are available at that rate. Humphreys found buyers in the early part of the week at 11, but later, with more shares on offer, buyers refused to pay over 10.85, at which the market closes with buyers. West Points continue neglected and without business.

COTTON MILLS.—We have no business to report. All stocks under this heading show a decline at rates quoted below.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borneos have declined to 91 sellers on the issue of the annual report. Dairy Farms, Fanwicks, Electrics and Laundries have changed hands at quotations and close in a small demand. Rop's, Watsons, and Powells have been placed at quotations closing with sellers. China Lights have fallen to 87 with sales, closing with small buyers at that rate. Green Islands continue quite neglected at quotation, and we have no business to report.

Quotations are as follows.—

COMPANY.	PAID UP	QUOTATIONS.
Alhambra	\$200	\$120
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$90, sellers
National B. of China		London, £105
A Shares		26 5/8
Bank's Asbestos Co. A	12s	61, 57, sellers
China Borneo Co.		\$12 5/8, sellers
China Light & P. Co.		\$10 5/8, sales
China Provident		\$10 5/8, sales & sellers
Cotton Mills—		
Two	Tls. 50	Tls. 61
Hongkong		\$10 5/8, 51½, sellers
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 57
Laot Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 82½
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 370
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$15½, sales & buy.
Docks & Wharves—		
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$85, sales & sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$118, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$61	\$111
Shanghai Dock and	Tls. 100	Tls. 85
Eng. Co. Ltd.		
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 100	Tls. 217½
Fanwick & Co. Ltd.	\$25	\$18, sales
G. Island Cement	\$10	\$19, sellers
Hongkong & C. Gas	\$10	\$175, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$16, sales
Hongkong Hotel Co.	\$50	\$118, sellers
Hongkong Ice Co.	\$25	\$240
Hongkong Rope Co.	\$10	\$20, buyers
H. Kong S. Waterboat	\$0	\$11
Insurances—		
Canton	\$50	\$282½, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$85, sellers
China Traders	\$25	\$97
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$335, sellers
North China	\$5	Tls. 80, sellers
Union	\$100	\$770
Yangtze	\$60	\$170, buyers
Land and Buildings—		
H. Kong Land Invest	\$100	\$107½
Humphreys's Estate	\$10	\$11, sales & sel.
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$37½, sales & sel.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 50	Tls. 101
We (Point Building	Tls. 50	Tls. 112, 99
We (Point Building	\$50	\$49, sellers
Mining		
Charlennages	\$25, 250	\$150, buyers
Raubs	18 10	\$7½, sellers
Peak Tramways	\$10	\$11, buyers
Philippine Co.	\$10	5
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$117, buyers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$21, sellers
Steamship Companies—		
China and Manila	\$25	16½, sellers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	38, buyers
H. Canton & M.	\$15	\$29½, buyers
Indo China S. N. Co.	\$10	\$71, buyers
Shell Transport Co.	\$1	\$5, buyers
Star Ferry	\$10	\$90, sales
Do New	\$5	\$19½, sellers
South China M. Post	\$25	\$25
Steam Laundry Co.	\$5	\$7, sales & buy.
Stores & Dispensaries—		
Campbell, M. & Co.	\$10	\$20, sellers
Powell & Co., Wm.	\$10	\$8, sellers
Watkins	\$10	\$3½
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$12½, sales & sel.
United Asbestos	\$4	\$10, buyers
Do. Founder	\$10	\$150

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 19th April.—Freights are weaker. From Saigon to Hongkong, owing to a sharp drop in local rice prices and to over speculation in tonnage, no prompt boats are wanted, but for loading 10 days hence, 19 cents might be obtained; to Swatow, 27 cents last; to one port Philippines, 34 cents last; to Shanghai, 33 cents last; to Java and Japan, no inquiry. From Bangkok to Hongkong, several outside steamers have been taken up at from 35 cents and 28 cents to 32½ cents and 25½ cents. From North Coast Java to Hongkong, 30 cents per picul. From Newchwang to Canton, 23 cents per picul was accepted for a part cargo. Coal freights are firm. From South Japan Coal port to Foochow, \$1.90; Swatow, \$1.80; Hongkong, \$1.40 last; to Hongkong, \$1.70; to Saigon, \$2.25; Singapore, \$1.70. Time charter. The Norwegian steamer *Standard* has been taken up for the cattle trade between Annam Coast and Philippines. The following are the settlements:

Denbighshire—British steamer, 2,189 tons, Kuchinotzu to Hongkong, \$1.40 per ton.
An Indo China Navigation Co.'s steamer, *Moi*, or Kuchinotzu to Swatow, \$1.80 per ton.
Borneo—Australian steamer, 2,317 tons, Kuchinotzu to Singapore, \$1.70 per ton.
Mortlake—British steamer, 1,737 tons, Hongkong to Hongkong, \$1.75 per ton.
Halsdon—German steamer, 1,103 tons, Hongkong to Swatow, \$1.75 per ton.
Keweenaw—British steamer, 1,014 tons, Newchwang to Canton (part cargo), 23 cents per picul.
Pronto—Norwegian steamer, 817 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 23½ cents per picul.
Hopson—British steamer, 1,359 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 22 cents per picul.
Suum Maru III.—Japanese steamer, 1,395 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 20 cents per picul.
Kyogei Maru—Japanese steamer, 1,446 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 19 cents per picul.
Omura Maru—Japanese steamer, 1,779 tons, Saigon to Hongkong or Canton, 21 2/3 cents per picul.

Prima—Norwegian steamer, 761 tons, Saigon to Shanghai, 33 cents per picul.
Fri—Norwegian steamer, 839 tons, Saigon to Swatow, 27 cents per picul.
Ute—Norwegian steamer, 884 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 34 cents per picul.
Anap—German steamer, 822 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 35 cents per picul.
Strandstad—Norwegian steamer, 860 tons, Bangkok to Hongkong, 35 3/8 cents per picul.
Fredhja—Norwegian steamer, 891 tons, Bangkok to Hongkong, 34 cents and 37 cents per picul.
Loyal—German steamer, 1,237 tons, Bangkok to Hongkong, 23 cents and 26 cents per picul.
Hellas—German steamer, 1,251 tons, Bangkok to Hongkong, 32½ cents and 25½ cents per picul.
Succow—British steamer, 1,776 tons, 11 trip hence to Mexico and back, \$1,350 per month.
Standard—Norwegian steamer, 891 tons, monthly, 6 months, at \$6,000 per month.

EXCHANGE.

MONDAY, April 29th.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/11
Bank Bills, on demand	2/11
Bank Bills, at 10 days' sight	2/11
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	2/11
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/11
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/11
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	268½
Credits 4 months' sight	273
ON GERMANY.	
On demand	218½
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	51½
Credits, 60 days' sight	52½
ON BOMBAY. Telegraphic Transfer	
Bank, on demand	158½
ON CALCUTTA.—Telegraphic Transfer	
Bank on demand	154½
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, at sight	
Private, 30 days' sight	72½
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	
ON MANILA.—On demand	
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	
ON HONGKONG.—On demand	
ON SAIGON.—On demand	
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 9.30
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$48.90
BAR SILVER, per oz	30½

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

April.—

ARRIVALS.

- 18, Amigo, German str., from Hoihow.
 19, Bedford, British cruiser, from Singapore.
 19, Germania, German str., from Sourabaya.
 19, Haiching, British str., from Swatow.
 19, Landrat Scheiff, Ger. str., from Saigon.
 19, Matilde, German str., from Haiphong.
 19, Neumuehlen, German str., from Cardiff.
 19, Sibirien, Danish str., from Shanghai.
 19, Taming, British str., from Manila.
 20, Haugcuow, British str., from Swatow.
 20, Hilary, German str., from Macassar.
 20, Koun Maru, Japanese str., from Saigon.
 20, Laertes, British str., from Saigon.
 20, Shaohing, British str., from Shanghai.
 21, Atholl, British str., from Yokohama.
 21, Hanbi, French str., from Hoihow.
 21, Kaga Maru, Japanese str., from Settle.
 21, Kwangtah, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
 21, Standard, Norwegian str., from Swatow.
 21, Taiwan, British str., from Saigon.
 21, W. of London, British str., from Saigon.
 22, Agamemnon, British str., from Amoy.
 22, Chukiang, British str., from Saigon.
 22, Empire, British str., from Japan.
 22, Glenaffric, British str., from Cardiff.
 22, Glenfalloch, British str., from Singapore.
 22, Hue, French str., from K. C. Wan.
 22, Laisang, British str., from Calcutta.
 22, Loongsang, British str., from Manila.
 22, Malacca, British str., from Antwerp.
 22, Michael Jensen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.
 22, P. R. Luitpold, Ger. str., from Yokohama.
 22, Sungkiang, British str., from Iloilo.
 22, Zafiro, British str., from Manila.
 23, Choising, German str., from Bangkok.
 23, Glenstrae, British str., from Shanghai.
 23, Japan, British str., from Yokohama.
 23, Lennox, British str., from Liverpool.
 23, Omuro Maru, Jap. str., from Saigon.
 23, Persia, Austrian str., from Shanghai.
 23, Shoshu Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
 23, Yunnan, British str., from Swatow.

April.—

DEPARTURES.

- 19, Forton Hall, British str., for Europe.
 19, Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
 19, Hikosan Maru, Jap. str., for Kutchinotzu.
 19, Hunan, British str., for Tientsin.
 19, Nauchang, British str., for Chefoo.
 19, Nausbau, British str., for Swatow.
 19, Providence, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.
 19, Rubi, British str., for Manila.
 19, Suma Maru, Japanese str., for Saigon.
 19, Yangmoo, Korea str., for Kutchinotzu.
 19, Yawata Maru, Japanese str., for Manila.
 19, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.
 20, Antenor, British str., for Singapore.
 20, Canton, Chinese str., for Saigon.
 20, Cheongshing, British str., for Swatow.
 20, Delhi, British str., for Shanghai.
 20, Delta, British str., for Singapore.
 20, Floriston, British str., for Shanghai.
 20, Kamakura Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
 20, Kenhon Maru, Japanese str., for Saigon.
 20, Kisagata Maru, Japanese str., for Saigon.
 20, Kiukiang, British str., for Shanghai.
 20, Mausang, British str., for Sandakan.
 20, Ningpo, British str., for Saigon.
 20, Nippon Maru, Jap. str., for Shanghai, &c.
 21, Amara, British str., for Saigon.
 21, Haiching, British str., for Swatow.
 21, Hailan, French str., for Hoihow.
 21, He'ene, German str., for Hoihow.
 21, Hellas, German str., for Hoihow.
 21, Holstein, German str., for Hoihow.
 21, Joshiu Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 21, Kiyo Maru, Japanese str., for Saigon.
 21, Seion Maru, Japanese str., for Saigon.
 21, Shakano Maru, Japanese str., for Saigon.
 21, Shantung, British str., for Hongkong.
 21, Sibirien, Danish str., for Saigon.
 21, Tjibodas, Dutch str., for Amoy.
 21, Yoneyama Maru, Jap. str., for Saigon.
 22, Atholl, British str., for Singapore.
 22, Kutzang, British str., for Singapore.
 22, Protektor, Danish str., for Colombo.
 22, Nunmeklen, German str., for Chefoo.
 23, Amigo, German str., for Pakhoi.
 23, Glenstrae, British str., for Singapore.
 23, Hangchow, British str., for Shanghai.
 23, Meefoo, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 23, Norrona, Korea str., for Saigon.
 23, Taiyuan, British str., for Kobe.
 23, Taming, British str., for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Malacca*, from Hongkong, from London, Mr. J. H. M. Bensley, Capt. A. H. Hooper; for Shanghai, from Singapore, Mr. R. W. Croese.

Per *Empire*, from Kobe, for Hongkong, Mrs. C. Morrison, Mr. C. Williams; for Sydney, Miss E. Cochran, Miss Clonan, Lieut. Col. Fernand, Messrs. Von Walthausen and Powell.

Per *Loongsang*, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Larrasuna, Dr. W. Laukousky, Capt. P. J. C. Sehon, Messrs. E. G. Bingham, W. J. Sykes, W. J. Lee, J. W. Myers, R. C. Spencer, W. T. Townsend, C. Rochelen, J. Knight, Bishop C. H. Brent.

Per *Zafiro*, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Knox, Capt. and Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. Daul Ershaw, Miss N. Compton, Miss G. Remington, Messrs. C. E. Darbyshire, H. S. Rosenthal, J. E. Norton, J. W. Cline, H. Baines, H. Maxom, M. Campbell, O. P. Rockett, L. S. Easton, John Collins, Arthur Nelson, F. McDonald, John Callaghan, Jose Clavet, A. B. Cusick, A. L. Burnett, J. Kamiyo, S. Kobayashi, N. B. Rosenberger, H. D. Fisher, W. Williamson and E. F. de Souza.

Per *Taming*, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Cheuey, Mr. and Mrs. Caulkins, Mr. and Mrs. Evenburg and children, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. R. Schuende, Dr. and Mrs. Rossiter, Mrs. Mathews Leppore, Mrs. J. H. Brown and amah, Messrs. H. W. Morris, L. Brock, J. M. Alvis, Chas. Miller, Miss H. Johnson, Chas. F. Brurrian, L. Parker, Lott Sandy, W. F. Hughes, Harry A. Tait, F. L. Smith, Byron R. Wychoff, Thos. G. Cogburn, George Meyer, W. C. Timmons, H. W. Fields, J. T. Colliers, W. R. Barnes, Louis T. Grant, Curtis, Wyllie.

Per *P. R. Luitpold*, from Hongkong, from Yokohama, Miss Tami Numajiri, Miss Toms Otsuka, Mr. Seitaro Yasunaga; from Kobe, Messrs. S. L. Holbrook, B. S. Cardy, J. Dawn, S. Berier, J. Hendy and J. Espie; from Nagasaki, Messrs. H. Grossmann and L. Grossmann; from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Gok and servant, Miss E. Kobrig, Messrs. B. D. Tata, W. F. Brewer, F. E. Johnson, W. J. Rivington, Thomas Cook, Jaguino and Alfred Day.

Per *Bavaria*, from Hongkong, from Southampton, Mr. Murray Scott, Miss Sloan; from Genoa, Mr. and Mrs. Wintzer, Mr. and Mrs. Nagel, Col. and Dr. Fermer, Messrs. G. Schuberth, K. Hosacus and A. Meyer; from Colombo, Messrs. Lee; from Penang, Dr. Tuck & servant; from Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Wardell, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Severance, Mr. and Mrs. Schindewolf, Mrs. Macpherson, child and amah, Miss Slaker, Capt. Slaker, Capt. Luino, Dr. Wood Smith, Messrs. R. W. Buckley, J. Gebbe, C. I. Johnson and E. Bornaud.

Per *Nore*, from Hongkong, from London, Mr. and Mrs. Spears, Mrs. J. Fielder and son, Lt. R. B. Jandrin; for Marseilles, Capt. A. C. Herbert, Mr. C. C. Herbert; for Brindisi, Mr. Hela Fielding; for Penang, Rev. Jean Marie Cayon; for Shanghai, from London, Mrs. Ruic and child, Miss J. M. Croker, Messrs. A. T. Campbell, W. Harley, T. Elliott, J. G. Lamb, G. Mann, W. H. Gordon, J. Sullivan, J. Colter, S. V. Draper, E. Hallows, F. K. Ward, H. M. F. Gray, P. Rutherford, A. W. L. Robertson, H. H. Ladd and H. Korott; from Penang, Capt. and Mrs. E. N. Barrett, Rev. Larribear Adrien, Rev. L. Masado; for Nagasaki, from Singapore, Messrs. Tattori and Shinowara; for Kobe, from London, Mrs. P. E. Webb and child; for Yokohama, from London, Capt. F. Stanley, from Singapore, Mrs. C. Foster.

DEPARTED.

Per *Manila*, from Hongkong, for Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Brien Butler, Messrs. Hosseus and Bonard; for New Guinea, Messrs. Schubbatt and Limbrook; for Sydney, Consul-Gen. Dr. Irmer; for Melbourne, Mr. Dumming.

Per *Kapire*, from Hongkong, for Australia, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Capt. and Mrs. Moura, Mrs. Trenohard Davis, Mrs. Georg and 2 children, Mrs. Ubaldy, Miss Clonan, Miss Cochran, Miss H. V. Leite, Lieut. Col. Fernand, Lieut. A. Ubaldy, Master Claude Davis, Messrs. E. M. Correia, E. P. da Costa, M. C. Dias, A. A. Ferreira, J. Generalva, J. J. Guerra, T. P. Hough, J. V. Loh, C. Gordon Mackie, Jose Maria, J. Nunez, Powle, A. Rebello, A. G. Trever, Waldthausen and W. Wendt, Lieut. J. F. D. Spizela.

Per *Delta*, from Hongkong, for London, Mr. and Mrs. Ward and 2 Misses, Mr. and Mrs. Caulkins, Commodore and Mrs. Williams, child and infant, Capt. and Mrs. T. C. Moore and Miss Morris, Miss K. MacGregor, Miss B. Steel, Messrs. R. B. Ponsonby, Sam. H. Wilkinson, R. Maogr-gor, Ward Son h-land, J. Lee, J. Montgomery R. Ormerod and R. F. Ricker; for Marseilles, H. E. Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G. and servant, Mrs. Barnett, Capt. Coleman, A.D.C., Messrs. Mackenzie, W. King, H. F. M. Wyllie, Frederick Tolley, Mrs. M. Ramsay; for Port Said, Mr. Murray Stewart; for Bombay, Mr. E. M. A. Poonwalla; for Singapore, Mr. F. Pollock.

Per *Bavaria*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Master and 2 daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Eng Lithaura, Mrs. and Miss Abraham, Miss M. Comp'on, Miss Thomson, Miss Duncan, Miss MacLagen, Capt. Ahlers, Dr. Heger, Dr. Brent, Rev. Right, Count Alex Rex Z-hista, Messrs. R. W. Archer, R. Mohne, Williams, Rosenthal, John Rirington, T. B. Marshall, Thos. Cook, J. D. Maher, G. Night, Ch. Z-bell, Sam Michac, Selskorn, Bosshard, Mary, Kerry and Carmen; for Nagasaki, Messrs. M. Patell, T. W. Wardrop, Johannira and D. Laukowski; for Kobe, Messrs. P. B. von Rantenfeldt, K. Hara, T. G. Bingham; for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hill, Mr. and Miss J. M. Matheson, Dr. and Mrs. Rob. G. Enche, Messrs. Blau, M. M. Matheson, G. C. Gloan, Edw. Filose, W. Kruse and M. St. Goar.

Per *P. R. Luitpold*, from Hongkong, for Hamburg, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. Andersons, Mr. and Mrs. d'Artillart Brill, Mr. and Mrs. Aroz, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Cool, Mr. and Mrs. Grosskamp, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Gny, Mr. and Mrs. van der Goes, Mr. and Mrs. Hormujs, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hammond and child, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Kerkhoff and children, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Lager, Mr. and Mrs. McEwen, Mr. and Mrs. W. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Molitor, Mr. and Mrs. Newmann, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Ponce, children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. M. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Randell and children, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Ras, Mr. and Mrs. Riva and children, Mr. and Mrs. Rechaungarat Schmidt and children, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Venning, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Valry, Mr. and Mrs. Ward and children, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Wackoff, Col. and Mrs. Bridges, Capt. and Mrs. Leuth Behm and Servant, Capt. and Mrs. Goswisch, Capt. and Mrs. Krable and children, Capt. and Mrs. Martens, Dr. and Mrs. Fletcher and children, Dr. and Mrs. Flatscher Jones and children, Dr. and Mrs. Sarasin, Rev. and Mrs. John Hedley and children, Rev. and Mrs. H. W. Pillar, children and nurse, Inspector and Mrs. St. platon and children, Mrs. von Haartmann, Mrs. Kraus and children, Mrs. A. J. S. Letroy and child, Mrs. MacLennan, children and nurse, Mrs. Matsuo, Mrs. Chiyo Matsufuji, Mrs. Nolthenius-Kroon, Mrs. V. Turner, Miss A. Brown, Miss Horsfall, Miss A. Hennessy, Miss D. Kluth, Miss Lager, Miss Elsa J. Shaw, Miss Saphani, Miss Gertrud Schmidt, Dr. Fenner, Dr. T. Goto, Dr. A. Hahn, Capt. H. Kraft, Messrs. Andrew, H. A. H. Ayoola, Carl Buhle, H. Bales, R. Bos, Harry A. Burke, George Brown, Ernest Clemann, Jose Clavet, MacLm Campbell, T. H. v. Doesburgh, J. Dill, W. Downster, W. Downie, F. L. Elliot, Eddy, Fink, A. D. Goncalves, Eugen Glas, Goldhalt, Hibbs, J. Hoshimo, Pater Xavier, Kottmann, A. Ksch, Kingsburg, A. Lythall, F. Leuthold, C. J. Lowe, J. G. Mub'ensfeld, Shijino, Marata, H. H. Maxson, John G. Noren, Pater Barnabas Nanetti, Francisco Oriedo, D. Pool, Antonio Augusto Pacheco, W. Pieper, B. N. Powell, Chas. H. Phipps, E. Raimson, van Rymbeck, Reuss, John Roll, A. P. v. Rossum, H. Kitzmüller, J. B. Scrivenor, W. Sirrar, S. Shishija, D. H. Shioda, Tschudin, Postdirector Wolker, S. Williams, Yoshida, S. W. Z-veryn and Zlabe, Dr. Tjaban, Rev. August Scheurer, Rev. A. Strauss, Miss v. Wyngarden, Miss Young, Seine Excellenz K. Takahira, Kaiserlich Japanischer Gesandter.

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